FBIS DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

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ROWNY, CHERVOV ARTICLES ON ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

PM171115 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 June 1987 Second Edition carries on page 4 two articles under the rubric "From Different Positions."

The first article, under the heading "'Arms Control Is Not an End in Itself,'" is by Lieutenant General Edward Rowny, retired, special adviser to the U.S. President and Secretary of State for arms reduction talks. It is "from the speech delivered at the recent international meeting of experts in Sochi organized by the United Nations in conjunction with the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace" and reads:

"First of all, I think it is important to state clearly that the United States does not view arms control as an end in itself. Arms control should be regarded as a means which countries use to consolidate their security and to support their national interests. Indeed, to be really effective and stable, arms control agreements must be accompanied by respect for and observance of all the principles and provisions of the UN Charter.

"As President Reagan has noted, real peace is not simply the absence of war. That is why it is not based on the simple absence or limitation of arms. Arms control, for instance, is just one of four bases on which the United States is seeking to improve relations with the Soviet Union. The three other fundamental goals are the settlement of regional conflicts, progress in fields which affect bilateral relations such as exchanges between people, and the promotion of the cause of the observance of human rights.

"The Soviet Union's participation in regional conflicts is a critically important indicator of whether it global goals are promoting peace on the planet... The situation in human rights and fundamental liberties in the USSR also has profound influence on the state of East-West relations. We are following with great interest the recently emerged phenomenon of glasnost or openness. After the release of several political prisoners and a certain easing of censorship on self-expression in the cultural field, we hope there will be a far greater easing of repressions. In our opinion, this will require not simply cosmetic changes. Deeds, not words, are needed. If truly in-depth reforms take place in the Soviet system, I can bear out that our confidence will grow in the USSR's observance of agreements in arms control.

"The United States' arms control goals are closely interlinked with our military and foreign policy aimed at stepping up the deterrent [sderzhivayushchiy] factor and stability. Since the present administration came to power President Reagan has put forward the following fundamental principles:

"-- we are seeking only agreements which reduce forces and do not simply limit them;

"-- to this end we are seeking agreements on broad, in-depth, and equal reductions in offensive armaments;

"-- within the framework of offensive nuclear weapons we give priority to the reduction of the most destabilizing form of these weapons, that is high-velocity ICBM's which cannot be turned back;

"-- we are also seeking fair agreements on arms control in the sphere of nuclear tests, chemical weapons, and conventional armaments;

"-- we insist on agreements which can effectively be monitored. Agreements in the arms control field lacking clauses on effective monitoring are worse than the complete absence of agreements.

"These principles comprise the core of our efforts to put arms control on an honest footing. But it must be admitted that a whole series of previous agreements were erroneous in concept. These agreements suffered from being violated by the Soviet Union. For instance, the defects of the 1979 SALT II treaty were typical defects of previous agreements. In contravention of SALT II the Soviet Union encoded telemetric data connected with the testing of ballistic missiles causing difficulties over monitoring measures. The USSR has deployed a second new type of ICBM's banned under the treaty -- the SS-25 -- and has exceeded the numerical ceiling for strategic nuclear charge delivery vehicles.

"Moreover, the Soviets are violating the ABM Treaty by arming their installation in Krasnoyarsk. This enormous radar station with a phased array is a violation of the ABM Treaty because of its location, orientation, and potential.

"The United States has put forward far-reaching proposals which could considerably reduce the threat emanating from offensive strategic armaments, medium-range nuclear missiles, and chemical weapons. We are now working on concluding an agreement on in-depth reductions of medium-range missiles. But although we welcome any stabilizing reductions of medium-range missiles which enhance security, it is also essential to seek progress in other fields, including strategic nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and conventional forces. On 8 May the U.S. delegation in Geneva submitted a draft treaty on a 50 percent reduction in strategic systems in accordance with the Reykjavik formula. This draft provides for specific reductions of the most destabilizing and dangerous nuclear systems.

"Positive movement is also necessary to reduce the imbalance in conventional armaments and the introduction of a monitorable ban on chemical weapons. In April 1984 at the Geneva disarmament conference, the United States submitted the draft for an all-embracing treaty on banning the development, production, utilization, transportation, and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

"As for conventional forces, at the Vienna talks NATO is seeking scrupulously to answer all questions which cause concern for the Soviet side while the Soviets have still failed to give a constructive reply to the Western initiatives.

"Only when the Soviet Union begins to work seriously on the solution of the questions on the broad agenda affecting peace on the planet will it be possible to say it is taking the necessary steps on the path of creating a more secure world."

The second article, under the heading "Words and Deeds," is by Lieutenant General Nikolay Chervov, chief of a directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff. It reads as follows:

"Rowny's thesis, which proposes linking arms control questions with other problems, was condemned by the experts at the meeting addressed by the U.S. spokesman. [paragraph continues]

Naturally, we believe that regional problems, human rights, and bilateral relations are important. We do not belittle the significance of these problems -- they must be discussed and we do discuss them with the U.S. side at all forums and talks. We have something to say to the U.S. side on all these questions. In particular the Soviet public is concerned by the repressions against fighters of peace in the United States and the position of political prisoners in U.S. prisons, about which Mr Rowny, for understandable reasons, keeps quiet, preferring to expatiate on human rights anywhere except the United States, in his own country, where this problem is becoming increasingly acute. But there is a fundamental question, including in Soviet-U.S. relations. That is the reduction of nuclear armaments and the solution of the problems of space.

"Now regarding the statement about the U.S. Administration's desire to halt nuclear tests. Alas, this is the only words, demagoguery. For 18 months we preserved the moratorium and urged the U.S. side to adhere to it, but it categorically refused. There is an official statement from President Reagan and Rowny himself to the effect that as long as there are nuclear weapons nuclear tests must be carried out. We suggest to the administration halting tests right now.

"As for chemical weapons, Rowny has given priority to verification [kontrol]. He says verification is now an obstacle in reaching a convention on banning and destroying chemical weapons. That is not completely true because there are other obstacles, which the U.S. side is creating. In particular, Americans are reluctant to review and ban binary chemical weapons. These are new lethal chemical weapons. What kind of convention on banning chemical weapons will it be if Americans allow themselves to create and produce a new type of weapon of this sort? In addition the United States is trying to remove from verification the production capacities of private commercial enterprises and multinational corporations, where 50-60 percent of the volume of chemical weapons production is concentrated.

"The problem of conventional armaments is a serious one. We do not belittle it. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries advocate lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. But for a year now neither the United States nor NATO as a whole has given a constructive answer to the Warsaw Pact's Budapest program, which provides for 25 percent reduction of conventional armaments in the early nineties.

"As for the observance of treaties, it is wrong for Rowny to pose as a guardian of the treaties, for after all the United States itself is flagrantly violating them. The U.S. side has in fact discarded the SALT II treaty. The United States has totally rejected this treaty, is failing to observe it, and is violating ceilings. At the same time it has to find some reason! It turns out that the Soviet Union is to blame. It is allegedly violating the SALT II treaty, allegedly creating a second new type of ICBM, and encoding telemetric data!

"Of course, that is not the reason, the reason is that the SALT II treaty was impeding the Americans' new programs. They had come up against the framework of the SALT II treaty. The question arose whether to observe the treaty or to halt the military program. As we know, the U.S. side chose the path which rejects the treaty and cancels it.

"About the creation of a new missile in the USSR. Under the SALT II treaty the creation of one new type of ICBM is permitted. We have this one new type. What the Americans tell us is a second new type is the modernization of an existing missile. They are perfectly well aware of the fact, we have explained it. In fact they have no argument to offer, but in their propaganda they continue to crank up this thesis.

"Under the SALT II treaty the encoding of telemetric data while testing ballistic missiles is not banned unless this encoding makes it more difficult for the other side to monitor the fulfillment of the SALT II treaty. We do not encode that part of telemetric data which is required for monitoring the fulfillment of the treaty's provisions. The Americans have frequently been asked to state which telemetric parameters have in their opinion been coded and prevented monitoring. They give no reply. Well, since they give no reply that means this is all a soap bubble, a fabricated accusation.

"As for the Krasnoyarsk radar station the reason is that the U.S. has now constructed a radar station in Thule (Greenland) and has embarked on the construction of a similar radar station in Britain. All this is a gross violation of the ABM Treaty inasmuch as the radar station constructed in Greenland and the one under construction in Britain are banned by the ABM Treaty. It only permits radar stations on the periphery of national territory. But neither Greenland nor Britain are peripheral territories of the United States. Regarding the Krasnoyarsk radar station, it should be said that it is not a missile attack warning station. It is a station for tracking objects in space and we have it at the construction stage and it will be commissioned later.

"The United States, as Rowny rightly noted, has indeed submitted a draft treaty on the reduction of strategic offensive armaments. But what kind of draft is it? On its basis we will undoubtedly fail to reach an agreement. First, the Americans know the Soviet side's position in accordance with which strategic offensive; armaments can only be reduced by 50 percent or more if there is a ban on tests of ABM components in space and if the matter is linked to the solution of the problem of space and the rigid, strict fulfillment of all provisions of the ABM Treaty. It is this provision -- and it is fundamental and basic -- which is lacking in the U.S. draft treaty. That is why this point alone already makes it impossible to reach agreement. In addition the draft mainly affects the limitation of Soviet military programs for strategic arms and in no way affects U.S. military programs.

"Nonetheless we hope that real opportunities exist for reaching an accord with the United States on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. For that, it is essential that the U.S. should finally move from words to deeds.

CEMA'S SYCHEV VIEWS RELATIONS WITH EEC

LD171316 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- "Felicitous conditions have taken place in Europe for the expansion of business cooperation between states of different social systems," said Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

He spoke today at a Soviet-Italian meeting discussing the subject "efficiency of cooperation at the phase of restructuring".

In Sychev's opinion, the 1980s can become a turning point in relations between those states. There exist important objective prerequisites for that.

First of all, Europe is well aware of major importance of interaction within that group of countries for European cooperation, for normalizing the political situation in Europe, for promoting and expanding the CSCE process. This awareness makes itself felt, among other things, in the mutual desire of the CMEA and the European Economic Community (EEC) to establish official relations between them, Vyacheslav Sychev said.

Further, both sides are interested in trade. During the time of detente, in the 1970s, trade between the CMEA and EEC countries was very dynamic. In 1971-1980 it grew 380 per cent. In the years that followed the pace of trade growth slowed down. This is explained by structural changes in the economy, monetary difficulties and more frequent use of artificial obstacles in trade which the West practises with respect to the East. The CMEA countries, however, have always favored brisker cooperation.

CMEA-EEC business contacts which account for more than one-half of East-West trade can be a major factor promoting an improvement of the internation situation in Europe and the world as a whole, Vyacheslav Sychev said.

East-West economic cooperation in Europe is a reality. What we need now is make that cooperation stable and long-term supplement it with a corresponding organizational mechanism and spread it really to the whole of Europe, using the existing and new forms of joint work.

Business cooperation should be expanded not only in trade, but also in the credit and financial field, technology exchanges, environmental protection, co-production in industry, realization of joint programs in transport and the development of mining and energy sectors.

Cites Priorities in News Conference

LD172011 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS --- Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), has referred to the implementation of the comprehensive programme for scientific and technological progress of CMEA countries for the period ending in the year 2000 as 'priority no. one' in CMEA activities.

Speaking at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists here today, he described the course of implementation of the programme which had been adopted one year and a half ago.

"The comprehensive programme", the CMEA secretary recalled, "envisages the concentration of efforts of the socialist countries on five priorities: The electronisation of the national economies, comprehensive automation, accelerated development of the nuclear power industry, new structural materials and new technology for their production and treatement, and accelerated development of biotechnology".

"The concentration of efforts precisely on these priorities will enable CMEA countries to secure a 'breakthrough' not only in the above-mentioned areas but also to make progress in the entire economic complex."

"In our days these five priorities determine the technical level of the economy as a whole. Implementing the comprehensive programme, the CMEA countries are setting themselves the task at least to double labour productivity in CMEA countries by the year 2000 and to reduce substantially by dozens of percent the power-and material-intensity of the unit of produced national income".

"By the year 2000, as a result of the implementation of the comprehensive programme, we are to have such a technological basis for our economies which would make them adequate to the requirements of the 21st century", Vyacheslav Sychev said.

"A good deal has been done over the one year and a half that has passed since the programme was adopted. But CMEA countries have encountered big difficulties. And this is understandable: There had not been a programme of such a scope in CMEA history before. Neither had there been an experience in organizing such large-scale development efforts."

"CEMA countries had to tackle a multitude of problems: The organization and financing of this kind of work, the organization of the distribution of labour, coordination, and interaction between more than 1,500 institutes, enterprises and organizations of various countries which took part in the work".

"This called for the solution of a number of questions which are connected with the peculiarities of the economic and legal mechanisms of each CMEA country and which have not yet been resolved to the end".

"Questions of radical refinement of CMEA activities and of the mechanism of socialist economic integration emerge as cooperation develops and deepens", Vyacheslav Sychev emphasized.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN HOLDS BRIEFING

Visas for Israel Requested

LD161343 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun (TASS) -- The USSR Foreign Ministry today applied to the Netherlands Embassy in Moscow, which represents Israeli interests here, for visas for the members of the consular group which is going to Tel Aviv to tackle questions of a consular nature linked with the stay of Soviet citizens in Israel, for an on-the-spot study of the condition of Soviet real estate, and to regulate its legal status. This was reported today at a USSR Foreign Ministry briefing by Gennadiy Gerasimov. The question of the arrival here of some Israeli group on the basis of some kind of reciprocity, he added, does not arise, since Israel does not have real estate in the Soviet Union, and we do not have citizens of that country permanently resident here. The duration of the visit will now depend on Israel. Our group, which is headed by Yevganiy Antipov, deputy head of the Consular Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry could leave for Tel Aviv in the first half of July.

Assesses NATO Session

LD161438 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1348 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun (TASS) -- Moscow followed attentively the course of the NATO council session in Reykjavik, Gennadiy Gerasimov, USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said at a briefing today. The NATO leadership adopted Soviet proposals in Reykjavik which in principle open the way toward first Soviet-U.S. treaty on real disarmament, he said. At the same time, Western agreement is accompanied by a number of conditions and reservations.

It can be taken as a positive signal that the NATO countries have, to judge by all accounts, at last reached agreement about the context in which talks on conventional arms should be conducted. The Reykjavik communique notes the link between such talks and the general European process, and speaks about the need to continue discussion of measures of trust and security, aiming to broaden them in comparison with the understandings reached in Stockholm.

At the same time it is clear from the text of the document that the NATO countries have still not come to an agreement among themselves about the content of the draft for future talks, and agreeing on this draft is put off into the more distant future. The communique does not speak concretely about the aim of such talks. On the contrary, it is clear that references in it to the Brussels declaration presuppose the necessity of eliminating the alleged "superiority" of the Soviet Union in the field of conventional weapons, and not of cutting them.

The NATO communique contains no response to the proposal of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee to hold consultations on military doctrines. NATO clearly understands that juxtaposing the doctrine of "flexible response," which envisages first use of nuclear weapons, with the Warsaw Treaty defense doctrine, is not to their advantage.

There is a tendency in NATO capitals, Gerasimov concluded, to assess the results of the Reykjavik session in glowing tones. It is our opinion that its results should be assessed on the basis of which concrete position the West will adopt on topical questions of disarmament and how things progress at all forums for future talks.

U.S.' 'Paradoxical Position'

LD161650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists took place today in the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, chief of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dwelt on the attempts of the FRG and the United States to keep Pershing-1A missiles at the disposal of the Bundeswehr. In particular he said:

[Begin Gerasimov recording] The U.S. side has stated that it does not consider that the weaponry of third countries should be a part of a Soviet-U.S. agreement. This is a paradoxical position. In fact, if one starts from the premise that nuclear warheads for West German missiles are, in U.S. eyes, weaponry of third countries, then one must consider these nuclear warheads do not belong to the United States. Then to whom should they belong? Since they are located on West German missiles, it means they should belong to West Germany. But they cannot belong to the FRG. Under Article 2 of the Nonproliferation Treaty on nuclear weapons, the FRG pledged not to receive any nuclear weapons, either directly or indirectly. For its part, the United States, in accordance with Article 1 of the same treaty, pledged not to pass nuclear weapons and the control [kontrol] of these weapons to anyone, either directly or indirectly. It turns out that all the same the United States remains the owner of the warheads on West German missiles and retains control [kontrol] over them. It means these are not warheads, and not the weaponry of third countries, but that they must be numbered among the U.S. arsenal of operational and tactical missiles; that is, among those warheads liable for destruction.

If we were to agree to U.S. West German reasoning regarding these warheads, then it would give the opportunity to circumvent a Soviet-U.S. accord, to simply destroy [vykholosit] it. [end recording] [TASS International Service in Russian at 1415 GMT on 16 June carries a similar report on U.S. missiles in West Germany which adds the following: The USSR Foreign Ministry representative said that any other decision envisaging leaving U.S. warheads for FRG operational and tactical missiles in Europe would make it possible to circumvent any Soviet-U.S. accord and deprive it of real substance. If the United States were to obtain the legal right to assign warheads for West German operational and tactical missiles, then tomorrow it might want to carry out the same operation in Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey, or other NATO countries.

Theoretically speaking one could also imagine a situation whereby the Soviet Union's Warsaw Pact allies would be able to request the USSR to leave SS-12 operational and tactical missiles on their territory, put them at the disposal of those countries and assign Soviet nuclear warheads to them. It is perfectly clear, the USSR Foreign Ministry representative stressed, that such a development of events within NATO and the Warsaw Pact would in no way promote the task of eliminating the whole complex of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe.]

Status of Rust Case

LD162047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Today a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists took place at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Western journalists accredited in the USSR once again raised the question of the West German pilot, Rust, who illegally crossed the Soviet border by air and landed in the center of Moscow. Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, chief of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, [answers correspondents questions].

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Today the parents of the pilot, Rust, were able to pay him a visit. Could you give more details of the course of events?

[Gerasimov] But there have been no special events. The parents obtained a visa and arrived yesterday. Today a meeting took place between the parents and their aviator son. Your West German consul was present, but a Soviet representative, that is, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was not present, so you can ask the West German Embassy, if you like, all questions on the specific nature of this meeting. They know more than us about this meeting.

[Correspondent] Is it known if the investigator [word indistinct] talked to the parents and (revealed?) some sort of accurate piece of specific information about the reasons for the flight?

[Gerasimov] I can only repeat, it may be that the investigator did have a conversation with the parents too; I simply don't know. If so, then the parents probably wanted this. I do not know anything about the nature of the conversation. As for Rust himself, the investigation into the case is continuing. Answers have still not been received to many questions. For example it costs a tidy sum to hire such a small aircraft, someone told me about $37 per hour, depending on whether it stays on the ground or is flown. Several days have already passed and this is not to mention other costs. But where does a 19-year-old pilot get such money? Taking into account that the parents, as far I know, are not among those people for whom the sport of flying is a regular activity. So there are lots of questions and they are being cleared up. [end recording]

Rebuts UK Ambassador

LD162054 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- A spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has rejected the assertions by Mr. Cartledge, the ambassador of the United Kingdom in Moscow, who stated during his recent appearance on Soviet television on the occasion of Britain's national holiday that the life of Britain was given an insufficiently full and reliable coverage in the Soviet Union.

At a briefing here today, the spokesman cited several facts in corroboration of his words.

"When Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher paid an official visit to Moscow in March and April this year", he said, "she had an opportunity to socialise with Soviet people both personally and through the central television network which fully broadcast her press conference".

"We promote travel by various British delegations and performing groups to the Soviet Union in every way".

"This year has seen an English film week in Moscow. The BBC Symphony Orchestra and the Royal Ballet Troupe have given performances here. We publish works by English writers, not only classics but contemporary ones as well, very widely".

"English is taught widely in schools and institutions of higher learning. English-language programmes figure prominently on TV educational broadcast channel".

"The memorandum signed during Margaret Thatcher's visit about new directions of cooperation between Britain and the Soviet Union in the fields of education, information and culture opens up new additional opportunities for mutual understanding and mutual enrichment with knowledge about each other".

"Do the British get an adequate picture of life in the Soviet Union?

"According to an opinion poll taken by an English magazine for geography teachers, in the eyes of the British schoolchildren the Soviet Union is associated, first of all, with bombs, missiles, nuclear arms, 'red espionage', frosts, fur hats, and cossack dancing", the spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasised.

Discusses RSA Emergency

LD161435 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS — "We back the international community's demands for resolute measures to enable South Africa's black majority to cast off finally the yoke of apartheid," Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told a briefing here today.

"Today, like 11 years ago when a peaceful action by Soweto inhabitants for their rights was drowned in blood, the racist authorities in South Africa are banking on violence," he observed.

"The state of emergency has been extended for another period. Pretoria's declarations about reforms remain empty talk."

In connection with the Reagan administration's decision to provide military aid to Angola's counter-revolutionary group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] this year, the Soviet spokesman draw attention to dangers for the settlement of the situation in southern Africa as a result of this step.

"The U.S. Administration," he said, "in its political methods banked on force and pressure and ignored the national interests of other countries and world public opinion.

Indicatively, the decision was announced at a time when (?a delegation) from the People's Republic of Angola, led by the minister for external relations, arrived in the United States to look for ways [words indistinct] a settlement between Angola and the United States."

LUKYANOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON CONSTITUTION

LD151336 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- The path travelled by the Soviet state since the Great October Revolution of 1917 "has not been easy since it has been a trail blazed anew, but progress has still been obvious, leading to a new socio-political system and a powerful multinational state of working people seeking to renovate and advance their society all the time", said Anatoliy Lukyanov, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

He was speaking today at an international scientific conference discussing the theme "the development of the socialist constitutional system".

Analyzing the main phases covered by Soviet statehood in its historical evolution during the building of socialism, he said "the specific historical situation has dictated both the manner in which we have acted and the methods which we have used".

"The adoption of the 1977 constitution of the USSR has been another landmark on the path of making certain that state authority is not only exercised in the interests of the people but increasingly becomes a matter directly of the people themselves," Lukyanov said.

"But the phenomena of stagnation on the threshold between the '70s and the '80s got in the way, with discrepancies between the constitution and social practices, serious malfunctions in the economic management mechanism and deviations from the principles of social justice," he added.

In those conditions, he continued, "it became imperative to secure a sharp turn in the development of all institutions of Soviet statehood and restore their democratic potential". That task, Lukyanov added, had been discussed at the 27th party congress and the April 1985 and January 1987 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

"Our party and the entire theory and practice of socialism proceed from the fact that the strength of the political and economic systems of socialist society is directly proportional to the extent of the working masses' involvement in administration, to the measure in which every citizen uses the whole arsenal of his rights, and to the keenness of his sense of responsibility for discharging his duties to society," the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said.

"Consistently extending democracy inside the country, the Soviet Union at the same time calls for international cooperation in the humanitarian field. It is not fortuitous that we link human rights with the state of international affairs, with the fact that a new mode of political thinking is needed to solve this problem correctly.

"The Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives for bringing about nuclear disarmament and building a comprehensive system of international security and the military doctrine adopted at the last meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization are directed in the final analysis at preserving universal human values, first of all at ensuring such a fundamental human right as the right to life," Lukyanov said.

CHERVOV, OTHERS ON GENEVA PUGWASH MEETING RESULTS

LD152014 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Geneva June 15 TASS -- Achievement of the zero level on nuclear arms is the right direction, and no arguments and doubts should prevent this. This is said in a statement of the International Pugwash Movement adopted on the results of a regular Pugwash meeting in Geneva and published here today. The document points to the danger represented by the attempts to undermine the 1972 Soviet-American ABM Treaty. The statement says that if the USA continues insisting on an absolutely new interpretation of the treaty, the document itself will be adversely affected and the confidence in the USA as a responsible partner at the talks will be eroded.

Declaring for a strict observance of the treaty which is the base for joint solution of security problems, the executive Pugwash Committee points to the need for urgent deep cuts in nuclear arms. An agreement on medium-range and shorter-range missiles should become an important step in this direction. It will then be possible to embark on a radical reduction of strategic forces by 50 and more per cent, the executive committee holds. Parallel measures for lessening the threat of attack by means of conventional arms and for confidence-building would promote the overall process of disarmament.

Representative of the Executive Committee, Chairman of the U.S. Pugwash Committee John Holdren told newsmen that declaring for deep cuts, the Pugwash movement regards elimination of nuclear arms as the ultimate goal.

Academician Vitaliy Goldanskiy of the USSR said that the participants in the Pugwash meeting, alongside the final goal, discussed in detail the concrete ways to achieve it. It was noted that the process of reduction must be linked with the refusal of the plans of the militarisation of outer space under the United States SDI programme. The problem of verification and control, including on-site inspections assumes an extremely important role in these conditions. Scientists and specialists must play a large and important role in this respect.

Chief of the Department of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov said that a debate in which prominent scientists and specialists from a number of European countries, the United States and the PRC took part showed a considerable similarity of views. Thus many participants in the Pugwash meeting admit that "nuclear deterrence" has outlived itself and now leads only to the continuation of the nuclear arms race.

REAGAN PRACTICES 'MEGAPHONE DIPLOMACY' IN W. BERLIN

PM171407 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[S. Volovets article: "'Megaphone Diplomacy': "President Reagan's Speech in West Berlin"]

[Text] What dramatic changes took place in the world during the 2 days between the end of the Venice meeting of the leaders of the 7 most powerful capitalist countries and Ronald Reagan's speech in West Berlin? None at all. There was much talk in Venice about the need to develop East-West cooperation in the favorable new conditions. The President's speech, however, was concerned with the "Soviet threat" to West Berlin and the "free world" in general, firmness in relations with the USSR, and pledges to "keep the capacity for deterring Soviet aggression at the necessary level." Plus the old array of accusations against us on human rights and freedoms.

The present American President's passion for public speeches and his ability to get everything backward in them have already become proverbial and keep several dozen Western standup comics in work. The NEW YORK DAILY NEWS recalled the other day Reagan's statement that, in his view, 80 percent of air pollution was caused by plants and trees, rather than smokestacks and car exhaust fumes. A man who can say that can say anything. Some NATO politicians are therefore saying that you should not attach serious significance to Reagan's speech in West Berlin.

One is forced to disagree.

After all, the USIA did not organize extensive radio and television broadcasting of the propaganda spectacular "Reagan at the Berlin Wall" to dozens of countries for nothing.

At the press conference after the Venice meeting Reagan was asked the following question: "Judging by the results of public opinion polls carried out in European countries most people consider M.S. Gorbachev to be a champion of peace, rather than the U.S. President. Why?" The President's answer was: "Perhaps all of you could help me change this situation if you tried a little harder." Without diplomacy, as it were. Thus Western propaganda must try again, and for that, as you know, a loud solo part is required.

It is well known that the U.S. President has spoken in similar style in the past. You only have to recall his speech to the British Parliament, in which he declared an ideological "crusade" against atheist communism on the part of the Western democracies. What he really wanted, however, was to impose new American nuclear missiles on the Europeans and discredit the peace movement. Or the President's speech to an evangelical association in Orlando (Florida) in which he tried to justify America's divine right to arm itself indefinitely for the struggle against the "empire of evil." It was necessary here to sell the "Star Wars" project and new strategic systems to the Americans.

In Europe the delivering of speeches that are deafening in tone and aggressive in content has been dubbed "megaphone diplomacy." It has been used every time as ideological justification for specific political aims and nuclear armaments programs.

The United States and its allies have finally agreed in principle to the Soviet proposal to eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe -- or at least they have declared their assent. But some people are already saying in America and West Europe that it is necessary to "compensate" for this step in disarmament by two steps in arms upgrading -- nuclear and conventional. What could be better for them than the familiar words about the "Soviet threat" uttered with great emotion on the border itself.

The United States is now gradually becoming caught up in a long presidential race. Regrettable as it may be, this is always accompanied by an anticommunist contest. Both parties attempt to show that they have the largest number of real American jingoists. Who will better demonstrate its muscle power and hostility to detente. Ronald Reagan's speech is wholly in accord with the pre-election aims of many of his fellow-thinkers on the extreme right wing of the Republican Party.

It is no accident that it is difficult to appreciate from the president's speech whether he distinguishes Berlin -- the GDR capital -- from West Berlin, although he cites in vain the Four Power Agreement, which determined the latter's status, and even calls for it to be observed. The U.S. President also appears to have a special standpoint on the existence of the two German states. These are his words: "When I recently looked out from the Reichstag, which personifies the unity of Germany, I noticed the following words scrawled on the wall -- perhaps by a young Berliner: This wall will fall. Beliefs become reality. Yes, across Europe, this wall will fall for it cannot withstand freedom." As usual, the splendid words "faith," "truth," and "freedom" become with Ronald Reagan hostages of his suspect intentions regarding the borders of sovereign states and their rights in general to exist in conditions of security and regarding East-West detente.

For us the Reichstag signifies the defeat of fascism. The wall has protected the GDR capital from constant provocations that have made Berlin a truly front-line city. This border is relatively calm. And this does not please those who want a return to the past here.

The word "freedom" appears in the aforementioned quotation. It is mentioned more than 20 times in this short speech. This is a hoary attempt to use fine words to provide a moral basis for the immoral policy of the cold war. Like the routine homilies about human rights.

Will all this help Reagan in the 560 days remaining to his presidency or help his supporters and all the extreme rightists in America and Europe in the future? For a short while perhaps, but hardly in the long term. Inflammatory, irresponsible speeches in West Berlin have become a downright shamanistic rite for American presidents. And this old ritual is wholly incongruent with statements alleging a desire to develop cooperation on a new basis.

IZVESTIYA NOTES PRC FORESTRY MINISTER'S DISMISSAL

PM161155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by IZVESTIYA own correspondent Yu. Savenkov under rubric "Facts, Events, Opinions": "Dismissed"]

[Text] Beijing -- Yang Zhong, PRC minister of forestry, has been dismissed. This decision was taken at a session of the PRC State Council which discussed issues connected with the outbreak of a major forest fire in the north of Heilongjiang Province.

The States Council noted that the Forestry Ministry leadership unquestionably bears the responsibility for the fire, and the minister was accused of failure in his duty and incompetence.

A commentator for the CHINA DAILY newspaper notes that this is the first case of a minister being publicly dismissed for dereliction of his official duty in the whole of the PRC's history, which is evidence that the Chinese government is more determined than ever to fight bureaucratic work styles. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO stresses in its commentator's column that, for bureaucracy to be effectively overcome, it is extremely important to link this process to reform of the economic and political system.

PRC AMITY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BEIJING 15 JUNE

OW160538 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1500 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Interview with "Comrade" Ling Qing, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, by station reporter Vasilyev]

[Text] A delegation for the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association concluded its visit to the Soviet Union.

Before the delegation left the Soviet Union for home, station reporter Vasilyev interviewed Comrade Ling Qing, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and head of the delegation, on his impressions of the visit.

[Begin Ling Qing recording] At the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, we have come to visit the Soviet Union and have discussed with comrades of the union exchanges and cooperation between the two countries over the past 2 years. We have met Comrade Kruglova and visited the three beautiful cities of Moscow, Leningrad, and Sochi. We were accorded warm hospitality by local branches of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries wherever we went. This shows that there is traditional friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people. I wholeheartedly hope that the friendship between the peoples of our two countries will develop further. I hope that the Soviet people will achieve ever more in building socialism. [end recording]

The delegation left Moscow by air for Beijing on 15 June.

PRAVDA REPORTS USSR-DPRK COMMISSION MEETING

PM041757 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Expanding"]

[Text] The regular 21st session of the Soviet-Korean Intergovernmental Consultative Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical questions was held in Moscow 27 May through 3 June. The Soviet delegation was headed V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and the DPRK delegation was headed by Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the State Administration Council.

The head of the DPRK governmental delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. An exchange of views on questions of the further multifaceted development of Soviet-Korean relations took place.

Questions pertaining to the implementation of the sides' commitments in the sphere of economic and technical cooperation, the enhancement of the efficiency of enterprises built with Soviet assistance in the DPRK, and the implementation of the protocol on goods turnover and payments for 1987 were discussed at the intergovernmental commission session.

Prospects for the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK in the current 5-year plan and the subsequent period were discussed in the light of the accords achieved in 1986 between M.S. Gorbachev and Kim Il-song.

The sides agreed to accelerate the joint elaboration of the long-term program for economic cooperation in the period through the year 2000 and to develop more actively new forms of economic collaboration, including the creation of joint enterprises, associations, and organizations, the establishment of direct production, science-and-production, and scientific and technical contacts, and the organization of production sharing in machine building sectors, light industry, and other spheres of bilateral cooperation.

On behalf of the two countries' governments, the delegation heads signed intergovernmental agreements on the procedure and principles for the establishment of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations, and the setting up of direct production, science-and-production, and scientific and technical contacts between the relevant organizations in the USSR and the DPRK. A protocol on the results of the commission's 21st session was also signed.

The DPRK delegation had meetings and talks at the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and a number of other ministries and departments. Members of the delegation visited Zvezdnyy Gorodok, the Moscow furniture assembly combine No 2, and the Lenin Kolkhoz in Moscow Oblast's Lyuberetskiy Rayon.

The commission proceedings and the delegation's meetings and talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

SHULTZ TOURS SE ASIA, SPEAKS IN MANILA

LD171026 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Manila June 17 TASS -- Speaking here on June 16 at a press conference for local and foreign journalists after a four-day visit to the Philippines, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz dwelt on the results of his talks with President Aquino on the creation of a non-nuclear zone in South East Asia. During talks with Aquino and heads of the Philippines' Armed Forces the U.S. secretary of state said that the American military presence on the islands of the Philippine archipelago was an important factor contributing to stability in South East Asia and that the withdrawal of Pentagon bases from the Philippines would endanger the security of ASEAN countries. The U.S. secretary of state made it clear that Washington would not make concessions to ASEAN states by weakening the U.S. military presence in South East Asia.

This statement by the high ranking official of the U.S. Administration coincided with the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers in Singapore. During the conference its participants, including Vice-President and Foreign Minister of the Philippines Salvador Laurel, supported Indonesia's initiative on proclaiming South East Asia a non-nuclear zone. Noting tht such coincidences are not accidental, local observers point to Washington's striving to use its military political ties with Manila to paralyse the non-nuclear initiative of ASEAN, which poses a serious danger to the long-term plans of the USA in South East Asia.

Plans To Press ASEAN

LD171731 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 17 Jun 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] Secretary of State Shultz, who is making a 10-day trip to Southeast Asia and Oceania, left Manila today. He set off for Singapore where he is to take part in the conference of ASEAN foreign affairs ministers of leading Western states. The conference will discuss regional and military problems of this region. Shultz was in the Philippines for 3 days; throughout the stay there were anti-American demonstrations. [video shows anti-U.S. demonstrations] Shultz go home! No to American bases! -- these slogans pursued the Washington envoy everywhere. And no wonder, for the state secretary had come to the Philippines mainly to discuss the fate of the U.S. military bases with the country's leadership.

The Subic Bay and Clark Field bases are the largest U.S. military sites abroad. They have existed for 39 years; the treaty on the bases expires in 1991. This agreement will be reviewed next year. Washington is extremely interested in keeping Subic Bay and Clark Field and is using them as a lever to pressure the Aquino government on its economic and military aid. As far as the forthcoming conference in Singapore is concerned, Shultz intends to apply maximum efforts to induce the countries of Southeast Asia to renounce their prohibition on nuclear weapons in the area. Washington is seriously concerned the ASEAN countries will put their idea for creating a nuclear-free zone in Asia into practice and will show the U.S. war jets the door.

U.S. CREATING 'TENSION' IN PHILIPPINES

PM171609 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Jun 87 p 5

[M. Nepesov article: "Today Is Independence Day in the Philippines"]

[Text] "Wonderful country, pearl of the east," the words of the Republic of the Philippines national anthem begin. Indeed, each of the 7,000 islands, surrounded by a white border of breakers, seems like one of a handful of pearls thrown into the ocean. But life here is far from idyllic. From time immemorial the islands' inhabitants have had to fight for their freedom. The Spanish colonialists' dominion ended only on 12 June 1898.

But other conquerors came in their place. The United States annexed the Philippines. Then Japanese invaders appeared here. Only in 1946 were the Filipinos finally able to throw off the colonial fetters, in the conditions of the tumultuous upsurge in the national liberation struggle caused by the victory over the German fascists and Japanese militarism.

Today the winds of change are once again blowing over the Philippines. In February last year a political typhoon successfully swept away former President Marcos and brought Corazon Aquino to power. In this year's May congressional elections the coalition of parties headed by President Cory, as the Filipinos affectionately call Aquino, was again victorious. A difficult legacy fell to the lot of the country's new leadership: More than $27 billion in foreign debts, 40 percent unemployment among the able-bodied population, and more than two-thirds of Filipinos living below the official poverty line. More than 500 U.S. firms and companies operate in the country, and their investment in the Philippine economy exceeds $2.5 billion. To this must be added the fact that there are as many as 20 Pentagon installations on the islands.

Corazon Aquino has stated: "I shall observe the bases treaty until its expiration in 1991. After that I reserve the right to act freely." To resolve urgent economic problems, the country's new leadership set up a special committee to elaborate a plan of measures, also running through 1991, aimed at boosting the economy. The newspaper BUSINESS DAY wrote that "the 5-year plan to develop the national economy signifies a serious attempt by the new government to bring the country out of the protracted crisis. [Quotation marks as published]

The changes in the Philippine archipelago are taking place under difficult conditions. Former U.S. Attorney General R. Clark, who has just returned from there, reported at a news conference that the CIA is whipping up tension in the Philippines on the pretext of "fighting communism."

Friendly links have existed between our peoples for a long time.

"The Soviet Union," Philippine Ambassador to the Soviet Union A. Melchor stressed, "is striving to improve relations with the states of the Asia-Pacific region, and in forming its foreign policy the Philippines should base its consideration on the economic benefits that it can acquire by developing relations with the Soviet Union."

...Today from morning till late in the evening the people are rejoicing in the streets of Philippine cities and villages, celebrating their national holiday — Independence Day. The Soviet people send sincere good wishes to all 52 million inhabitants of the distant archipelago in the south seas.

VORONTSOV INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO TEHRAN DEPARTURE

LD151136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov, who led a political delegation to the Islamic Republic of Iran, left Tehran this morning. He was seen off by the deputy foreign minister for economic and international affairs.

In an interview given to our correspondent before his departure, he referred to the visit as highly significant, saying: The visit provided an opportunity to review the most important issues in relations and cooperation between the two countries. As a result, we achieved some positive results. We also managed to exchange views with regard to important international issues, as well as the threat posed by the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf.

Yuliy Vorontsov added: In the Soviet Union we are of the opinion that the U.S. armed forces have no business in the region. If these forces happen to be simply defensive then they belong in U.S. coastal waters. He continued: We favor the establishment of a peaceful atmosphere in this part of the world; we do not wish to see the flames of war in this region, for we would like to see prosperity for the peoples of the region.

In conclusion, expressing his wishes for the welfare and success of the Iranian people, he said: The USSR has feelings of friendship toward the Iranian people and revolution. We would be happy to describe our common borders as borders of friendship.

The Iranian deputy foreign minister, too, spoke about the identity of views held by the two countries with regard to the regional problems, saying: The two countries place emphasis on the need to safeguard the security of the Persian gulf by peaceful means. We are certain that the talks shall continue in the future, with bilateral relations witnessing better days in the strengthening of relations between them.

VORONTSOV ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD FOR TALKS

LD161420 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad June 16 TASS — Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., arrived in the Iraqi capital today.

He will meet with Iraqi officials and exchange views with them on bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

Meets Husayn, Others

LD172154 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad June 17 TASS — USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov was received today by chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, president of Iraq Saddam Husayn. A thorough discussion of the situation which formed as a result of the Iran-Iraq conflict took place during a conversation which passed in a friendly atmosphere. The sides paid special attention to the situation in the Persian Gulf which had sharply aggravated of late.

They pointed to the need to oppose any attempts of imperialist forces to use tension in the area for building up military presence, for interference in internal affairs of states in the area.

The Soviet side confirmed the Soviet Union's principled stand in favour of an early end to the Iran-Iraq war, the settlement of all disputed problems by political means with taking into accounting the interests of the peoples of Iraq and Iran. The need for stepping up international effort to [word indistinct] the conflict into the route of political decisions was noted. The United Nations Security Council is called upon to play an important role in this direction. The sides expressed mutual striving for a further consolidation and widening of friendly (?ties between) the USSR and Iraq in every area.

On the same day Yuliy Vorontsov had a meeting with member of the Revolutionary Command Council, First Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq Taha Yasin Ramadin. Consultations were also held in the Foreign Ministry of Iraq with Deputy Foreign Minister Visama al-Zahawi.

AFGHAN REBELS DOWN HELICOPTER IN BALKH PROVINCE

LD151321 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Thousands of Afghans have taken part in marches of protest against the criminal action by the counterrevolutionaries who downed a passenger plane with an American missile last week. [passage omitted] As Kabul residents were burying the victims of the plane crash the Afghan bandits downed a transport helicopter in Balkh Province. The helicopter was carrying 14 persons, among them 4 children and 2 women.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS NAJIBULLAH PLENUM SPEECH

PM151045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Najib's Report at PDPA Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Jun -- Today the Afghan mass media published the report delivered by Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, at the PDPA Central Committee Plenum held 10 June.

Some 145 days have elapsed since the course proclaimed by the party and the people's authorities toward national conciliation, which has become a new page in Afghanistan's history, Najib said, speaking at the plenum. It is turning into a new political thinking, becoming a reality, and acquiring a nationwide nature.

The course of the process of national conciliation, he said, has great international importance because its success is leading to the reduction of tension in one of the world's explosive regions -- the Near East. The scope and dimensions with which Western imperialist circles and the regional reaction are fueling this tension are well known. They want Afghanistan to remain the planet's bleeding wound for as long as possible and are seeking to drain the people's blood and turn our land and entire region into a new aggressive bridgehead in Asia. That is why the struggle for conciliation is simultaneously part of the worldwide struggle for detente and the normalization of the international climate.

There is no doubt, the PDPA Central Committee general secretary said, that the peace process which is developing is exerting ever increasing influence on the opposing side. Stratification within the armed counterrevolution has been intensified. Many of those who have come over to our side are serving in the army and others have returned to civilian labor. Tens of thousands of people are maintaining contacts or conducting negotiations with the people's authorities. The outlines of the overt enemies of conciliation have been defined more clearly. Despite all the obstacles, 59,000 refugees have returned home. The concept of national conciliation has generated enormous interest abroad, in the United Nations, the nonaligned movement, the Islamic Conference Organization, at the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva, and in international public organizations.

But, Najib continued, there are grave difficulties on the path of the implementation of the new line, including armed intervention from abroad, the complex situation in some strategically important regions of the country, and the expansion of the dimensions of the undeclared war against the DRA. The most aggressive circles of the counterrevolution are refusing to give a positive reply to the policy pursued by the DRA on the question of creating a coalition on a political basis and are advocating the PDPA's total exclusion from a coalition government. These voices are in tune with the voice of the White House, which does not want the DRA Government to preside at the conference table. The deeper we go into this process, the clearer its dimensions and importance become and the more clearly ever new problems are revealed. National conciliation cannot be a matter for the party and state alone, the opposing side must also honorably travel its part of the way. Taking into account the interests of the entire Afghan people, powerful new impetus should be imparted to the conciliation process.

The past 5 months have shown that the party has shown itself to be a mobilizing, militant force. But the new conditions have demanded from the cadres the ability to resolve many great and small urgent matters simultaneously. Today each person has the opportunity to display his abilities. Well, we will resolutely part company with those who cling to what is old, who do not reorganize themselves, who do not want to service conciliation, and who sometimes even try to delay its process.

Najib then dwelled on the work of the primary party organizations and on the question of consolidating discipline, stressing that the party meetings in April were a very important event in intraparty life. They showed that the PDPA Central Committee, DRA Revolutionary Council, and DRA Council of Ministers are obliged to consult more with the people and learn from their progressive section.

Touching on the question of a coalition, the PDPA Central Committee general secretary stressed that there are objective conditions in the country for creating a real, effective, coalition of all democratic and patriotic forces. This coalition could lead to ending the fratricidal war, ensure the normalization of the situation, and embark on solving urgent national problems. For this it is necessary to pool the efforts of all political parties and groupings, the clergy, and public organizations and to embark on the implementation of the compromise measures at the foundation of the policy of national conciliation.

State power will be of the same compromise nature as national conciliation itself and will assume a more representative, broader nature. The real military-political forces which at present oppose each other will be able to gain access to power if they undertake to serve the principles of conciliation in joint organs of state power created by armed groups and the population, also based on provisional and neutral positions.

Compromises in politics find their natural and logical expression in the coalition of various progressive forces.

Our people's peacemaking activity is providing very curious and to some degree unexpected examples. The formation of a coalition government in our country began from below, began on the front line of the confrontation, and is gradually gathering momentum from hamlet to region to district to province and beyond. In some hamlets, districts, and provinces we already have obvious signs of coalition rule. This work is being performed in a particularly interesting way in Kaldar and Shur Tappeh regions, Balkh Province. The national conciliation commissions include about 4,000 representatives from the other side. There are five ministers in the Council of Ministers who used to work under the old regime. We will readily open our doors t those who come to us in peace. In brief, the coalition will not be a propaganda symbol, we will not shut ourselves off from it with two or three seats given to representatives of the other side. Power will have to be shared. This is conditioned by the natural laws of national-democratic revolution and the present conditions of Afghan society. As for the form of rule of the supreme state authorities, in the view of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, in accordance with national historical traditions the most acceptable form will be a presidency and the president should be not a symbol of power but its real focus. The time has come to propose to the opposite side specific measures and posts because a tendency toward compromise can already be observed. In principle we must take practical and specific steps halfway toward those who are now prepared for coalition and cooperation. It is essential to consider the positions of the uncompromising circles who are being incited toward war by U.S. imperialism headed by the Reagan administration and his NATO partners and by the region's reaction.

Time is passing, Najib said, and we cannot play a waiting game so we must use opportunities for entering into contact with monarchist forces, politicans of previous regimes, and well-known and authoritative clergy.

The jirgas [assemblies] of peace, as a result of which the hamlets, regions, district, and provinces of peace will be determined, should be another effective coalition form. These zones ar being formed through coalition means after agreement with the opposite side within the framework of emergency national conciliation commissions. There can be another variation -- the hamlet or region will retain its former administration but accept the policy of conciliation. In such cases we are prepared to maintain them financially. We must embark more boldly on the creation of joint organs of power on territory which is not under our control. After the jirgas of peace, army units (Soviet and Afghan) are withdrawn from this territory, leaving the sarandoy (people's militia) and local self-defense, which could include former rebels.

Najib announced that the commission for preparing the Constitution had completed work on the draft and in the very near future it will be published and distributed everywhere for nationwide discussion. The constitution will take into account the historical, religious, national, and cultural traditions which should determine the form of statehood. Afghanistan should be a sovereign, integral, nonaligned, neutral Muslim state. The constitution guarantees that the position of all sides entering into the coalition will be fittingly and properly considered. Everything will be done for the new constitution to enshrine in legislation, express, and guarantee the will of the people for peace and unity for the benefit of the fatherland.

The speaker paid great attention to the question of the multiparty system. This, he said, in no way contradicts the essence of the national-democratic revolution. [paragraph continues]

Prerequisites have already matured in Afghanistan for the legalization of a number of parties and organizations which have been in operation for many years and which intend to serve the acceleration of the national conciliation process. We do not insist that these parties should agree with the PDPA on questions of theory, strategy, and tactics; they can have their own viewpoints. But each party must support the goal common to all — the establishment of peace in Afghanistan, the guaranteed nonuse of weapons, national sovereignty, independence, a policy of nonalignment, the consolidation of the traditional, historical friendship with the USSR, and the development of relations with neighboring countries.

Of course, Najib said, if some party on the other side agrees to national conciliation and its legalization in Afghanistan, we are prepared for constructive cooperation. We do not oversimplify all the difficulties in attaining the unity of actions of our party and the other national democratic and patriotic forces. But our firm position is that for genuinely democratic national parties and organizations concerned for the destiny of the people and the country differences should not be resolved by military means.

Speaking of the Armed Forces, the Afghan leader stressed that for 52 days they strictly observed the terms of the ceasefire. And only when the people, in response to the repeated buildup of fire from the adversary's side, demanded that a crushing strike be delivered, did we begin to act. The desire to thwart the conciliation process by military means faced the Armed Forces with the tasks of resolutely neutralizing the actions of the counterrevolution, defeating intransigent bandit groupings, destroying their arms depots and convoys, and providing reliable cover for the DRA's borders with Pakistan and Iran. It is entirely natural that the successful fulfillment of these tasks demands the further consolidation of the Army, Sarandoy, and security forces, and this does not contradict the policy of national conciliation.

The current moment, Najib continued, demands that we heighten our attention toward the international aspects of the national conciliation process. It will have a positive effect on the situation in the region and on relationships with neighboring countries, primarily Pakistan and Iran. The natural basis for this is the ending of interference in Afghanistan's affairs from the territories of other countries and the guaranteed nonrenewal of this interference. In examining the prospects of the Geneva talks we must proceed from the premise that their success largely depends on how realistic a position Pakistan adopts.

National conciliation is a great school of struggle. We must all pass through it and take the examination of political maturity, Najib said. The path to victory lies through party, state, and military discipline. Life shows that it is not the man who dispenses revolutionary phrases who is a revolutionary but the one who works each day without sparing his efforts, who knows how to raise the people and party to a sustained struggle, who knows how to lead the masses forward along the path of progress.

And let no one have any doubts, the PDPA Central Committee general secretary said in conclusion, that a sovereign, neutral nonaligned Afghanistan will always be a staunch fighter for peace, cooperation, and the peoples' solidarity in the struggle for a world without wars, for national and social progress.

ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO GDR

Talks With Honecker

PM151155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Most Important Task"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun -- It is a most important present-day task to avert the threat of war and remove it from the life of mankind once and for all. This was stated during talks here by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council. The sides stressed the need to hold a political dialogue with all the forces interested in preserving peace and mutual understanding.

E. Honecker told Zhao Ziyang about the results of the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

Zhao Ziyang talked about China's steps to safeguard world peace and develop international cooperation for the benefit of the peoples.

The talks participants stated that the present level of bilateral relations and the dynamic development of both countries are a good basis for intensive cooperation between them.

Meets With Stoph

PM150925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Deepen"]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun -- A meeting was held here today between Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, who is on an official friendly visit to the GDR. The sides stressed their resolve to make efforts to consistently develop all-around relations.

Making a high assessment of the Chinese leader's visit, W. Stoph noted that the visit attests to the deepening of fruitful links between the two countries.

Zhao Ziyang, in a speech today to representatives of the GDR mass media, also stressed that important progress has been achieved in recent years in relations of friendship and cooperation between China and the GDR. Our countries, he said, are focusing their efforts on socialist building. To do this we need stable peace. Safeguarding world peace is China's proclaimed state policy and the fundamental aim of our entire foreign policy activity. In preparing for 13th CPC Congress and carrying out economic and political reforms, we are striving to develop socialism's productive forces to ensure that the socialist system's superiority is more clearly seen and that socialism's attractive force grows even stronger.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES CSSR ENVOY REHOREK

LD121508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Today Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, has received Rehorek, CSSR ambassador. In the course of the conversation, questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations as well as some topical problems of the international situation were discussed. The conversation passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

AKSENOV, BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV DISCUSS RADIO-TV TIES

LD112238 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Sofia today, Todor Zhivkov received Comrade Aksenov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio, who is in Bulgaria at the invitation of the country's Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee. Questions of the further deepening and widening of bilateral cooperation in radio and televion and the exchange of television and radio programs were discussed.

SHEVARDNADZE, MLADENOV MEET; SPEECHES REPORTED

PM171143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Soviet-Bulgarian Talks"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze had talks with [Bulgarian Foreign Minster] P. Mladenov 15 June.

The leaders of the foreign policy departments conducted a detailed exchange of opinions on a wide range of international problems and questions of bilateral relations.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Bulgarian relations are developing dynamically and are being enriched with new, more efficient forms of cooperation.

It was emphasized that meetings and talks betwen M.S. Gorbachev and T. Zhivkov are of principled significance for determining the strategic directions of the the development of multifaceted cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP and between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

The full unity of views in assessing the present situation in the world was confirmed, and the conviction was expressed that the contemporary international situation again proves that only movement toward a nuclear-free and nonviolent world and the creation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security can guarantee mankind's survival.

The Bulgarian side expressed full support for the Soviet Union's line at the Geneva talks with the United States on nuclear and space arms.

Security and cooperation on the European Continent were comprehensively discussed, the Vienna meeting of the CSCE participant state was analyzed, and the importance of beginning large-scale talks with a view to radically reducing armed forces, conventional arms, and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe with a corresponding reduction in military spending was emphasized.

The Soviet side again declared its firm support for Bulgarian and Romanian proposals aimed at creating in the Balkans a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and the USSR's readiness to give the necessary guarantees regarding the nonstationing and nonuse of nuclear and chemical weapons in that zone.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full unity of views.

On behalf of the Soviet Government E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to P. Mladenov an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

P. Mladenov gave a dinner in E.A. Shevardnadze's honor.

Greeting the Soviet guest, he pointed out that the visit is taking place at a crucial time for the destiny of socialism --- a time of all-around internal transformations and of struggle to assert new political thinking in international relations. This is why we regard it as an excellent opportunity to continue the fruitful Bulgarian-Soviet dialogue under new conditions, to exchange opinions on urgent international problems, and to draw experience from the new Soviet diplomacy -- new in terms of both substance and form.

The talks and conversations held in Sofia, P. Mladenov said, confirm the full unity of views and actions and the determination to comprehensively strengthen fraternal friendship between our parties and peoples and to improve cooperation in the international arena.

The first and most important statement that we have made is of the decisive impact which the decisions of the 132th BCP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and the meetings and talks between our leaders -- Comrades T. Zhivkov and M.S. Gorbachev -- are having on Bulgarian-Soviet relations. They indicate the path to still more businesslike and dynamic cooperation and to the broad utilization and assertion of the most progressive forms of integration.

The socialist community countries have entered a crucial stage in their development. We are striving to achieve the great goal of mastering and utilizing the advantages of our system to the maximum, and together we are seeking opportunities and reserves for raising bilateral and multilateral contacts to a qualitatively new level, implementing a unified scientific and technical policy, and improving CEMA's entire activity.

We follow with understandable interest and warmly approve the CPSU policy of restructuring Soviet society. Socialism is also being transformed in our country under the BCP's leadership. Our aims coincide, and we have a common approach. the profound socioeconomic changes which we have set about implementing enhance socialism's international prestige, increase its magnetic force, and have a positive impact on international relations in the direction of radically improving them.

The package of Soviet initiatives for eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the century, preventing the militarization of space, and creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security is an expression of the new foreign policy philosophy and of a profoundly moral approach to building a world without weapons or violence.

I would like to emphasize once again our unconditional support for the Soviet proposals to eliminate medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe. The reaching of an accord in this direction would widen the scope for nuclear disarmament. Displaying the maximum goodwill and readiness to make reasonable compromises, the Soviet Union unswervingly strives for real progress over the entire spectrum of problems of security and disarmament.

The efforts of all the fraternal socialist countries are aimed at this. Their initiatives on the elimination of chemical weapons and the radical reduction of conventional arms are well known. There are absolutely no weapons that the socialist countries would not be prepared to renounce. It is only necessary to achieve mutual accords. The socialist countries' stance and actions in Geneva, Vienna, and New York are specific manifestations of this readiness.

The strengthening and deepening of the all-European process is the main direction of the fraternal countries' concerted policy. The recent conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee provided vivid and convincing proof of the true essence of their foreign policy course. Very urgent questions of diarmament and detente, of peace and security, were raised constructively and categorically in the GDR capital. Documents generalizing the collective strategy and tactics of the allied states at the present stage were adopted. In this sense they are all extremely important, but it may be stated without exaggeration that one of these documents is unique and of a fundamental nature.

For the first time in history not just a defensive doctrine but a doctrine directed against war, a doctrine of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, has been proclaimed. It states clearly and unambiguously, as never before, that the arms race and confrontation are not our policy and that we seek not rivals but partners capable of soberly evaluating the realities of the nuclear age, with whom it is possible openly and honestly to discuss and resolve the existing problems in the world with due regard to each other's legitimate interests and the gradual lowering of the level of military confrontation.

Unity and cohesion have always been characteristic features in relations among the Warsaw Pact states. The crucial times in which we live require us to improve the mechanism of our foreign policy cooperation and increase the collective contribution to the causes of freeing mankind from the nuclear threat and the humanization of international relations.

Bulgaria actively participates in implementing the socialist community states' concerted foreign policy course. We live in a diverse and complex part of Europe, which was once its "powder keg." Our activity is entirely aimed at turning the Balkans into a region of peace, mutual understanding, good-neighborliness, and cooperation and creating in the Balkans a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The upcoming anniversary of the Great October, the Bulgarian foreign minister emphasized, reminds us of the first portentous socialist foreign policy document -- Lenin's Decree on Peace. The present course of the Soviet state and party leadership continues and develops Lenin's immortal behests. The celebration of this, our common anniversary, will provide new confirmation of the life-giving ideological basis of the fraternity between our peoples, which has age-old roots.

Expressing gratitude for the attention and hospitality, E. A. Shevardnadze said in his reply speech: People in our countries know the true value of a word addressed to a friend. Your amazingly capacious and warm words, Comrade Minister, have conveyed to us Bulgaria's genuine sincerity of feeling and depth of respect and love toward our country. I thank you for them. I thank you for everything behind them. This gratitude extends beyond the slopes of the Vitosha Mountains, and we would like all Bulgarians to hear it.

We have something to say to each other that will certainly touch the heart.

History suggests such words to us.

We have something to say to each other that will increase the joint determination to act in the name of our peoples' better life.

The present will suggest such words to us.

Although there is a great temptation to touch the heart by touching on the past, and although this day, which has been full of solemn rituals by the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum, the monument to V. I. Lenin, and the memorial to the Soviet Army, presents an opportunity for this, I will, nonetheless, speak of the present.

You and I met comparatively recently, Comrade Mladenov. In Maytime Berlin, capital of the fraternal GDR celebrating its 750th anniversary, Comrades Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov and other top leaders of our parties and states sealed by their signatures documents whose significant extends far beyond our socialist community.

Among them I would single out the document "On the Warsaw Pact States' Military Doctrine."

Knowledge is attained through comparing, Maksim Gorkiy said. It is possible to acquire knowledge of what the countries of the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic alliance represent and what aims they set for themselves by comparing and contrasting the military doctrines of each of these military-political alliances. Calm, good-neighborliness, and trust arise only when there is clarity and certainty as to the other side's intentions and sincerity.

In point of fact, this is precisely what we have proposed to our Atlantic opponents -- seeing for themselves the sincerity of our intentions and in their turn submitting to us arguments in favor of their sincerity.

We have submitted such arguments. The Warsaw Pact countries have declared at the highest level that under no circumstances will they attack any state or ever be the first to use nuclear weapons.

We have not yet heard anything in reply, which is understandable, for the Atlantic bloc's doctrine does not stand up to open comparison. Neither from the viewpoint of its thrust nor in terms of the nuclear element. NATO has not renounced and does not want to renounce the nuclear first strike.

The question of "who is who" does not give rise to doubts. But he has remained who he was and has thought up a new argument: Why compare military doctrines? -- this will produce nothing; it is necessary to compare the situation on the ground, so to speak. That is, not words but arms and troops in their positions.

Certainly [pozhaluysta].

Here we are in Bulgaria, which together with Romania forms the southern wing of the Warsaw Pact. They are confronted by the countries making up the southern wing of NATO. But whereas there is not a single foreign military base, not a single nuclear missile, not a single round of nuclear ammunition in Bulgaria and Romania, NATO's southern wing is full to bursting with U.S. bases and a huge number of nuclear arms.

What is more, both Bulgaria and Romania advocate the creation in the Balkans of a zone free of nuclear weapons, but such an idea is decisively not to the liking of those who determine NATO policy and use foreign territory for nuclear dumps. This region was once called the "powder keg of Europe," and they would now like it to retain its status as a nuclear storehouse.

It is not hard to guess with whom and with what the Soviet Union and our entire community sympathize. It is not difficult to understand what the socialist countries are striving for and what they are seeking to proceed to -- from nuclear-free regions to a nuclear-free world. We have proposed at once outlining the entire planet with a big nuclear-free zero. We have done and will do the maximum possible to ensure that this vision of the future world becomes reality. The United States has not proved ready for such a solution.

Then we proposed to the Americans and the West Europeans a zero-zero tie -- with regard to medium-range and operational and tactical missiles. In politics a contracted tie is nothing reprehensible, but our Atlantic partners took 6 weeks to think it over and finally, this time at the new Reykjavik, agreed to two zeros. But how inadequate they are, these long-awaited signs of the continent's liberation from nuclear missiles. They are, so to speak, barbed zeroes with the Pershing-1A missile nuclear warheads belonging to the United States and stationed on FRG territory sticking out.

Nevertheless, the ice has begun to break, as they say, movement has begun, and direct obstruction seems to have been interrupted at this stage. But is this quite so? The talks in Geneva and the American side's deciphering of interpretations of the NATO decision will show this.

Dear friend Petur Mladenov! All Soviet people have grounds and reasons for loving your marvelous land. The forefather of one met his death at Shipka, another fought for Pleven, a third marched with the heroes of the 9 September uprising, and a fourth hastened to Dimitrovgrad and Kremikovtsi to participate in youth construction projects. Our people will never forget the names of the Bulgarian revolutionaries who helped Vladimir Ilich to prepare for the approach of the great October and who were with us in soul and deeds during the hard underground years.

My generation was shaped by the exploit of Georgi Dimitrov and other glorious internationalists, and it, that feat, finds a response today in the affairs and labors of Bulgarian Communists and once again serves as an example.

Bulgaria has achieved tremendous successes in socialist building and joined the ranks of the world's highly developed states in terms of any indicators. It occupies an honorable place in the socialist community and enjoys the respect of the world community.

Your country looks confidently forward, having before it the inspiring prospect defined by the 13th BCP Congress decisions.

We are pleased that people in Bulgaria know well our country's achievements and that you are preparing to celebrate the 70th anniversary of Great October as your own festival.

Here we have been able to see for ourselves that Bulgarian working people show a lively interest in the processes of restructuring in the Soviet Union and perceive them with enthusiasm.

The Soviet leadership is grateful to the BCP Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for their firm support for the CPSU policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and for their readiness to promote by word and deed the realization of the program outlined by our party's 27th congress.

Nowadays we see how both our countries in their achievements are revealing socialism's creative potential and using socialism's inherent capacity for improvement, for overcoming difficulties, and for developing on their own base.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria have achieved a great deal in bilateral relations, and we will achieve still more because we value, know, and respect each other in work and in deed.

We are sincere and honest in front of each other. Our talks today have once again attested to this.

As regards our departments directly, Comrade Minister, our leaders, governments, and peoples may rest assured that we will continue indefatigably to strengthen the foundations of Soviet-Bulgarian fraternity.

In conclusion E.A. Shevardnadze proposed a toast to the health of T. Zhivkov and other Bulgarian leaders and to the happiness and prosperity of the fraternal Bulgarian people.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

In the evening the Soviet guest toured the city and viewed historical and cultural monumemts in the Bulgarian capital.

SHEVARDNADZE TALKS WITH ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV REPORTED

PM171321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Fraternal Bulgaria"]

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jun -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, today received E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

During the friendly conversation the Soviet guest conveyed cordial greetings to T. Zhivkov from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. the Bulgarian leader in turn asked that his good wishes be expressed to M.S. Gorbachev and the other Soviet leaders.

The sides noted their mutual satisfaction with the fruitful, multifaceted development of relations between the CPSU and the BCP and the USSR and Bulgaria, relations founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Bulgarian leader talked about the work done by Bulgarian Communists to implement the 13th BCP Congress and BCP Central Committee December plenum decisions, aimed at reaching a qualitatively new stage in all spheres of the country's development.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership E.A. Shevardnadze wished Bulgarian Communists and all working people in fraternal Bulgaria great success in their work to implement major socioeconomic transformations in line with the 13th BCP Congress decisions.

T. Zhivkov listened with interest to information given him on the work being done in the USSR to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the restructuring process taking place in every sphere of social life, and the preparations for the next CPSU Central Committee plenum, which will discuss questions concerning the completion of the process to create an integrated economic management system in the USSR.

While exchanging opinions on international issues, the sides emphasized the importance of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of countries in the socialist community and intensifying collaboration between the USSR, Bulgaria, and other fraternal socialist states in the struggle for disarmament and the elimination of international tension. The Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin, which clearly confirmed the great sense of responsibility to their own people and all mankind felt by the allied socialist countries, and also their desire to achieve a decisive turning point for the better in world affairs, is an inspiring example of this. This desire is apparent in the document on the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact countries, which provides unambiguous evidence of the strictly defensive nature of this doctrine. The socialist community countries will continue to act with vigor in favor of peace and universal security, the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons, and the maintenance of the military-strategic balance at an increasingly low level.

T. Zhivkov emphasized that the country's party and state leadership and all the Bulgarian people fully support the Soviet Union's constructive, dynamic, peace-loving policy aimed at preventing war and removing it from the life of man once and for all.

E.A. Shevardnadze expressed gratitude for this and highly appraised Bulgaria's activity in the struggle for a nonnuclear, violence-free world.

The conversation proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

E.A. Shevardnadze met with members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, and the secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union.

T. Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of E.A. Shevardnadze.

E.A. Shevardnadze had a meeting with G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

The sides noted with deep satisfaction the progressive development and qualitative improvement in cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in all spheres. In the spirit of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress and the accord reached during meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and T. Zhivkov, new, progressive forms of mutually advantageous economic and scientific and technical ties are being intensively introduced in practice.

In the context of intensifying socialist economic integration, great importance is attached to new forms of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the production sphere, such as establishing direct links between enterprises and association and creating joint enterprises and science-and-production collectives, which open up favorable opportunities to enhance the effectiveness of economic collaboration between the USSR and Bulgaria.

The conversation proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

On the same day E.A. Shevardnadze visited the Bulgarian-Soviet "Interprogramma" Research and Design Institute.

E.A. Shevardnadze addressed a meeting of the aktiv of party organizations belonging to Soviet establishments in Bulgaria, at which there was a discussion of the tasks connected with restructuring the activity of USSR foreign policy and foreign economic delegations and ways to further strengthen fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS JOINT SOFTWARE INSTITUTE

LD170111 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by correspondent Golovanov identified by caption]

[Excerpts] Comrade Shevardnadze continues his official, friendly visit to Bulgaria.

[Golovanov] Todor Zhivkov received Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze today. [passage omitted] The conversation was conducted in atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding. [Video shows Shevardnadze shaking hands with Zhivkov; they are then seen in conversation]

Also today, Georgiy Atanasov, the head of the Bulgarian Government, met with Comrade Shevardnadze. During their conversation, which was conducted in a warm, friendly atmosphere, topical questions of socialist construction in our countries and bilateral cooperation were discussed. [passage omitted]

Interprogramma is the name of the Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-research and design institute. It was set up 10 years ago to join efforts of our two countries in producing packages of ready-made computer programs for automation of various control systems. Interprogramma is the first of its kind in countries of the socialist community. [Video shows interior of computer-equipped institute]

Today Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze met the institute's international team. Specialists told him that the economic gains resulting from the implementation of the programs created here have reached R70 million in the Soviet Union alone. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria have already received 150 major programs which embrace the most varied spheres of activities of enterprises and organizations. The institute makes a considerable contribution to the development of the scientific-technical progress in its priority direction. [video shows Shevardnadze in conversation with a group of people and a demonstration of some of the programs on a display screen]

CHIRAC, KAMENTSEV DISCUSS TRADE, COOPERATION

LD171457 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Paris June 17 TASS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France has received Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State External Economic Commission of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who is staying here on an official visit.

During the conversation the sides noted the mutual striving to further develop Soviet-French trade and economic relations, in particular to expand cooperation and joint ventures. With this aim in view they discussed questions concerning the creation and functioning of a temporary joint working group to consult Soviet and foreign firms.

Jacques Chirac expressed deep satisfaction with the results of his recent official visit to the Soviet Union, his meetings and conversations with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Ryzhkov.

The Soviet Ambassador in France Yakov Ryabov took part in the conversation.

At the national council of French enterpreneurs Vladimir Kamentsev had a meeting with representatives of the French business community. Speaking at the meeting, council chairman Francois Perigot stressed that French business circles were attentively following the process of restructuring the Soviet economy and Soviet external economic ties and showing much interest in the establishment of joint enterprises in the Soviet Union.

In his turn Vladimir Kamentsev spoke in detail about the new forms of the USSR's economic cooperation with foreign countries, including co-production and the setting up of joint enterprises.

FRG PRESS 'ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN' VIEWED

PM171527 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Jun 87 p 9

[Own correspondent Anatoliy Frenkin dispatch under the rubric "Picking Up a Theme": "Once More About Rust's Flight"]

[Text] Bonn — The story of the pilot M. Rust, who violated the Soviet border, is being "spread" by all news media in the FRG. They write about the huge debts he owes to a flying club and to the Finnish rescue groups which vainly searched for him in the sea. And about the sale of expensive T-shirts bearing Rust's portrait, from which he is earning royalties. And about trying to find out the motives for his action from his confused parents, who have no idea at all. And even about a graphologist's expert opinion that Rust had no erotic motives....

The curiosity is understandable. What is amazing is the other line, stubbornly pursued by the right-wing press. The Springer newspaper DIE WELT asks in the context of Rust's detention and liability to prosecution: Is it altogether possible to trust restructuring, openness, and Soviet policy, including the nuclear disarmament proposals? Either the Soviets let Rust go home at once, or there will be no confidence at all in them in the FRG — this is how DIE WELT presents the issue. [paragraph continues]

The very same ultimatum was heard in a press release by B. Zierer, Bundestag deputy from the Christian Social Union.

DIE WELT attributes our approach to the violation of the state border to the USSR's backwardness. It appears that we are not entitled to suspect Rust of espionage or provocation. And generally speaking, the newspaper concludes, Western entrepreneurs ought not to have anything to do with the USSR in case they are thrown in jail.

Beate Use, owner of a pornographic business empire in the FRG, and Defense Minister Manfred Woerner have joined company in the struggle for "Rust's freedom." "Release the naughty boy" -- that is their demand.

The newspaper BILD carried a story alleging that Rust is supposedly being subjected to some sort of mental torture in the Moscow jail. They have even urgently compiled a suitable "family tree" for him: He is being mentioned in the same breath as "predecessors" like Bukovskiy and others.

The reaction to the Rust affair proved to be not simply nationalistic but actually quite bellicose. A commentator from one right-wing newspaper described Rust as heir to the SS saboteur Skorzeny, who once kidnapped Mussolini following a parachute landing. Surprise and daring attacks by storm troops -- this is what Rust's example apparently teaches young people in the FRG who, it is claimed, are in a state of stagnation. P.-K. Wuerzbach, secretary of state at the FRG Ministry of Defense, declared that Rust sets an example to Bundeswehr pilots of how to avoid radar systems.

Rust has also been compared with the war criminal Hess in the "secret flight" context. There is already a story that Rust supposedly planned everything in an effort to achieve the release of Hess, who was sentenced by the Nuremberg tribunal.

A violator of the Soviet border is being turned into a hero. Others are being urged to try the same thing again. People are egging them on by writing about the vast sums of money set aside for Rust by television companies not only in the FRG but also in the United States.

...It is coming to light, however, that the "joker" Rust used U.S. espionage maps [plural as published] prepared at an Air Force center in St. Louis, Mississippi [as published]. This map [singular as published] even shows prohibited zones with the note: Here you can be shot down without warning. Rust underwent special training in overcoming radar systems.

The well-known jurist and democrat H. Schmitt-Lermann, lawyer for the writer G. Wallraff, said in an interview with LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: "People in the FRG who are now praising Rust for his daring would have been the first to scream if the provocation had ended in death. Legally, it is clear: Rust can be sentenced as border violator. And it is criminal to be taking a malicious delight in his landing."

The investigation will show what Rust's motives were. But the motives of the instigators of the anti-Soviet campaign have been shown to be malicious.

PRD CHIEF CRITICIZES 'ANTI-PANAMANIAN CAMPAIGN'

PM180811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Plot Against Panama"]

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jun -- Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, chairman of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] has spoken of a plot against Panama organized jointly by the reactionary forces of that country and the United States.

Speaking at a news conference in the Panamanian capital, he emphasized that the aim of this plot was to split and weaken the country's National Defense Forces and form a government which would subordinate national interests to U.S. diktat.

The PRD leader described retired Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, former chief of the National Defense Forces General Staff, as one of the main organizers and proponents of the anti-Panamanian campaign, which simultaneously pursues the aim of preventing a further democratization of life in the country. Taking part in this campaign, he noted, are circles which oppose in every way the development of relations with Cuba and Nicaragua and Panama's participation in the Contadora Group which is striving for a political settlement of the crisis situation in Central America.

TASS REPORTS ON CONTINUING 'TENSION' IN PANAMA

LD171728 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 17 Jun 87

["Tension in Panama Keeps on" -- TASS headline]

[Text] San Jose June 17 TASS -- News agencies report that the Government of Panama which enjoys the support of masses of people is establishing increasingly firm control over the situation in the country where rightwing forces, acting at the bidding of the U.S. Embassy, tried to overthrow civilian and military authorities.

The leadership of the rightwing opposition has decided to discontinue for the time being the general strike which it had provoked almost a week ago. The strike involved only a limited contingent of employees of big private banks and industrial companies.

But at the same time the leadership of the rightwing opposition called on its supporters to resort to other forms of fight against the government, such as, in particular, a refusal to pay taxes to make the government lift the state of emergency which was introduced throughout the republic's territory recently, and to destabilise the situation in the country.

The Legislative Assembly (parliament) of Panama has passed a resolution accusing the rightists of a conspiracy for the purpose of preparing conditions for a coup d'etat.

The resolution says that the trouble-makers tried to put pressure on Roderick Esquivel, first vice president of Panama, and on the leaders of the country's General Staff to draw them into the realisation of their criminal designs.

According to an investigation carried out by the assembly members, the resolution says, the United States does not cease attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of Panama. Thus, a possibility of applying economic sanctions against Panama was considered in Washington at the request of the Panamanian reactionaries.

It is clear from the document that the ultimate goal of the plotters was to establish such a political regime in Panama which would enable to United States to keep its military bases in the country after the year 2000, contrary to the Panama Canal treaties which envisage the transfer of this important inter-ocean waterway to Panama.

Ricardo Arias Calderon, chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, Nicolas Ardito Barletta, former president of the country, and Gabriel Luis Galindo, former ambassador of Panama to the United States, are figuring among the main organizers and bearers of the anti-Panamanian campaign.

Brigadier-General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander-in-chief of National Defense Forces, speaking at a meeting with Panamanian lawmakers, firmly stated that despite the intrigues of internal and external enemies the democratisation process in the country would go on steadily and that the Panama Canal would come into the possession of the Panamanian people exactly on time in accordance with the treaties.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES EL SALVADOR REJECTION OF TALKS

PM161111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Pavel Bogomolov: "They Do Not Want a Peaceful Dialogue"]

[Text] Managua -- The puppet government of El Salvador, which has for many years been waging a war against the country's national liberation forces, has rejected the insurgents' constructive proposal to scale down combat operations on both sides and reduce their destructive impact on the socioeconomic situation.

As we know, in recent months the patriots have kept a firm hold on the strategic initiative. In other words, their readiness for talks is in no way a sign of weakness but attests to humanity and responsibility to the civilian population. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front have jointly formulated a detailed plan for reducing the scale of armed confrontation.

It was proposed to discuss this document with representatives of the authorities 15 July through the mediation of the Catholic Church.

In the event of a positive response from the government the insurgents would have been ready to abandon combat operations close to power stations and other projects crucial to the Salvadoran economy, power lines, lines of communication, and transport facilities. At the same time, it would have been possible to save housing from destruction, protect crops and irrigation systems, and keep warehouses and stores safe.

The authorities in turn were to refrain from aerial bombing raids and rocket attacks on liberated areas and from the use of long-range artillery and other barbarous means against them.

TBILISI PAPER CARRIES LIGACHEV AKTIV SPEECH

PM161641 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Jun 87 pp 2, 3

["Speech by Ye.K. Ligachev," member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a conference of the Georgian SSR party, soviet, and economic aktiv in Tbilisi on 3 June 1987, under the general heading: "Putting the Principles of Restructuring into Practice"]

[Text] Comrades!

The main feature of our life now is the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum. The party's course of acceleration and restructuring is in the process of being implemented, it is in operation. It enjoys Soviet people's unanimous support. This has been convincingly proved by the period that has elapsed since the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The people's activeness is greater, discipline is firmer, the situation in the economy and the social sphere is changing for the better, and the party's political prestige has been enhanced.

Our country has firmly grasped the initiative in international relations. Trust in the Soviet Union is strengthening all over the world, and respect for its foreign policy is growing. The distorted picture of the USSR painted for years on end by bourgeois propaganda in the West is being demolished.

The restructuring underway in the country embraces not just one but all aspects of society: production forces and production relations, the political system and the social sphere, science, culture, and morality. The distinctive nature of the present social transformations consists in this breadth of cover. The chief thing now is to put the principles of restructuring into practice, convert them into living deeds, and implement the decisions already adopted.

The key position in restructuring lies in the economy, in material production. In this respect the current 5-year plan period is a special one. Its outcome will determine whether the people reap the real fruits of the tremendous transforming work which has begun. Economics and politics are inseparably intertwined in the fate of the current 5-year plan. It is with good reason that the next Central Committee plenum will be devoted to economic problems and the qualitative restructuring of national economic management.

You are familiar with the results of the 1st year of the 5-year plan. There have been positive advances in the national economy's development. But serious failures were allowed to occur in industry's work at the beginning of this year. The main cause of this is the inadequate preparation of ministries and departments, associations and enterprises for transition to the new conditions of economic management. The symptoms of the old disease have developed again: Everyone was ready for restructuring in words, but the rates of output declined as soon as they really encountered state acceptance and the demands of 100-percent performance on contract deliveries.

The decline in output in the first 2 months still has not been successfully overcome. The growth of industrial output in January-May was 2.8 percent against the 3.8 percent planned for the 5 months and the year. This is a special year, a jubilee year, and it must be marked by high results.

Comrades!

Soviet Georgia leads the same life as the whole country. In Galaktion Tabidze's words, it is "tied to the whole country by thousands of strands." We have been able to sense this even in the short time that we have spent with you. During these days we have had opportunities to visit labor collectives and party committees, to meet VUZ workers, and to converse with republic leaders. We have formed the impression that the ideas of restructuring and the spirit of renewal have penetrated deep into people's consciousness and are having an impact on the activities of party organizations and labor collectives. Restructuring is advancing along all avenues. The main point now is to organize the work. Results are needed, specific deeds are needed. It is by them that both the party and the people are now judging the real progress in restructuring.

Economic results are a specific expression of work efficiency. Positive changes are occurring in the economy of the Georgian SSR, just as in the economy of the whole country. The 11th 5-Year Plan was successfully completed. During the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan the republic overfulfilled its targets for the production and sales of industrial output and the production and procurement of a number of agricultural products. The Georgian SSR is making an increasing contribution to the creation of all-union wealth. The result is that the republic's prestige and authority are growing among working people throughout the country.

The fact that the republic has achieved successes despite the difficulties caused by natural disasters elicits respect. Unfortunately, the force of the elements cannot always be controlled and calamity at times strikes individual regions in the country. Mutual assistance, brotherhood, and solidarity -- this paramount law of our life -- are displayed to the fullest possible extent in such instances. We all admire the fortitude with which your republic's population stands up to the elements.

At the same time, the question arises: Are the natural elements alone always to blame for our calamities? It is time to get to the bottom of things and find out which misfortune is caused by nature and which by negligence and indifference. Where the interests of human safety demand it, we must incur additional expenditure without hesitation, construct and reinforce protective structures, and not continue the policy of "patching holes." Wherever it is necessary to call people to account and to do so rigorously, they must be called to account. You have been given the power to do it, and the obverse aspect of this power consists in direct responsibility to the party and to people.

The republic has had appreciable successes and achievements not only in the economy. Its sociopolitical, cultural, and scientific life arouses great interest. By the way, yesterday we met workers in higher education. Before that we saw a show staged by the -- I would say -- downright outstanding collective of the Shota Rustaveli Theater. Both meetings created good impressions on us. Georgia's higher education system possesses great intellectual potential. This potential must be more fully activated to improve the quality of cadre training, especially regarding engineering and technical cadres. Georgian scientists have obtained outstanding, world-class results in mathematics, cybernetics, biology, physiology, and psychology. Today our entire country hears the voices of Georgian writers and poets. Movies by Georgian cinematographers are being screened successfully. The names and works of Georgian theatrical figures are widely famed. The recent big Moscow exhibition of works by Georgian painters from different generations received high public acclaim.

To put it briefly, Comrades, we can carry on talking about what the republic's communists and all working people have managed to achieve. [paragraph continues]

But let us not turn our working conference into some sort of showcase event. Therefore, having paid due tribute to what has been done, allow me to move on to the problems. Let us begin, so to say, at the beginning -- back again to the economy.

The CPSU Central Committee is concerned that economic growth rates have shown a tendency to slow down in the republic in the last few years. Yet it is the essence of the strategy of acceleration, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev defined it at the 27th congress, to increase them through production intensification based on scientific and technical progress, the structural restructuring of the economy, and the use of efficient forms of management, labor organization, and incentives.

Let us see what is happening in your industry. The volume of production increased 41 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan and 30 percent in the 11th, while growth of only 25 percent is planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan. You must agree a steady lowering of rates is taking place. At the same time, industrial fixed capital is increasing at a high rate in your republic. It increased 45 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan and 42 percent in the last one. Growth of 42 percent has again been laid down in the current 5-year plan: That is, capital is growing almost twice as fast as production.

It turns out that more and more funds must be pumped into industry to maintain its strength. A kind of "resource addiction." To what does it lead, and what prospects does it hold? Finally, how can it be cured? For the last year alone the republic failed to obtain industrial output worth almost R500,000 as a result of a reduced return on capital. If this approach continues to be adhered to everywhere, how will it be possible to ensure acceleration in the national economy and fulfill the 27th congress decisions? I think that the answer is clear. Especially since this is a question of fundamental importance. This is a question deserving serious consideration and serious decisions.

This is not the first year the republic has been criticized for its unsatisfactory loading of existing industrial capacities. At present the loading is one-third below capacity in the production of woolen and silk textiles and chemical fibers and yarns; over 20 percent below capacity in the production of metal cutting machine tools and cardboard; and 17 percent below capacity in the manufacture of canned fruit and vegetables. But the main point is that there are virtually no changes for the better to be perceived in the utilization of capacities. There is no indication of how the solution to this problem is being sought in the republic.

Let us take the problem of manpower. It has a direct link with raising production efficiency. We know the republic has surplus labor resources (about 500,000 persons). At the same time, the shift index in your industry has been dropping since 1980 and is now the lowest in the country. It stands at 1.27 in your industry as a whole, at 1.36 for the country, and at 1.48 in Belorussia, for example.

You have essentially abandoned your positions regarding product quality. Back in 1980 Georgia held one of the first places in the country in terms of the proportion of products in the top quality category. Now this indicator does not even reach 10 percent. The level of plan fulfillment in terms of deliveries is dropping. In 1985 one enterprise in six failed to fulfill it, and in 1986 one in five. There have also been numerous delivery failures in the first quarter of this year.

You have to agree, Comrades, that all these phenomena must prompt serious reflection. [paragraph continues]

It is obviously necessary to investigate in depth all the problems in the republic's industry, its structure, which has not always taken a purposeful form, its raw materials and energy base, and its prospects. We must talk about major steps here, otherwise we will have restructuring in words and stagnation in deeds -- stagnation which could swiftly turn into sharp decline.

Not everything is going well regarding your agriculture, either. The evaluation of what has been done in this sphere ought to be approached from the positions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which demanded an appreciable improvement in supplies for the population in line with the USSR Food Program within the current 5-year plan period. As you know, high rates have been set for increasing agricultural output on the basis of its intensification in depth. How are these tasks being resolved in the republic?

In the last few years your agriculture has developed at rates which were substantially higher than the union average. But we cannot fail to note the slowdown which has developed. Growth rates during the 11th 5-Year Plan period dropped by more than one-half, and moreover this drop was not only in terms of the level achieved but also in terms of plan figures (22 percent planned against 13 percent actual). This stood out especially in the public sector. Capital investment channeled there during the last 5-year plan period was 23 percent more than during the 10th 5-Year Plan period, the cost of fixed production assets for agricultural purposes rose by 36 percent, and yet output increased by only 8 percent.

To reach the parameters set for 1990, in the time until then you will have to almost double potato production and achieve increases of 40 percent in vegetables, 140 percent in fruit, 70 percent in citrus fruit, 36 percent in meat, and 46 percent in milk. Judging by your plans, one gets the impression that you have become reconciled to the idea that the performance of this task is beyond you and you are disheartened.

Generally speaking, comrades, the purpose of the plan is to provide the chief incentive for accelerated development of production. To achieve this, it must be tight. You do not always observe this demand.

Take stockraising, for example. The plans for the procurement of stockraising output are regularly fulfulled and overfulfilled, and yet there has been no noticeable improvement in the sector. For many years Georgia has occupied one of the last places among the union republics regarding stockraising productivity. An average of 1,796 kg of milk was obtained here per cow last year. This is the lowest indicator in the country. The surrender condition of animals is not improving. The average weight of cattle delivered in your republic was 263 kg. This is below even the lowest conditions.

Much here depends on feed production. You have major reserves to boost it. Feed production per hectare of improved land, for example, is no more than 21 quintals of feed units in Georgia, while the figure for Armenia is 30.5 quintals, for Azerbaijan 35 quintals, and for the country as a whole 38 quintals. The result is that both feed supplies and feed quality remain low in the republic. Only one-half of the hay and silage procured in 1986 was graded first class. Around one-third of haylage and over 80 percent of grass meal were either graded third class or failed to meet the classification requirements.

The structure of feed crop cultivation is unsatisfactory. It contains only a small proportion of high-protein crops, primarily alfalfa, soybeans, and rape. [paragraph continues]

Yet efficient stockraising requires not just tonnes of feed, but tonnes of high-energy feed, digestible proteins, and dry substances. For many years the protein content of feed procured in the republic (excluding concentrated feeds from state resources) has not exceeded 70-75 grams per feed unit (against 98 grams for the country as a whole). There has been an increase in the use of concentrated feeds from state resources.

Public sector stockraising is suffering major losses as a result of poor storage and processing of feeds. The availability of storage facilities is sufficient for only 23 percent of hay, 12 percent of root crop feeds, and 1 percent of grain feeds. Is this the way to work?

The CPSU Central Committee is concerned at the state of feed production in the country as a whole. This year we intend to put up a real fight for feed. We have already started it. The task has been set of procuring 19-20 quintals of feed units per standard head in the country in 1987.

The Central Committee has listened to reports from the leaders of many oblasts and republics. A resolution has been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat on the reports by the first secretaries of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Odessa and Samarkand Obkoms. I want to stress the intensity of work on ensuring a sharp turnabout in feed production will increase, and there will be an increased requirement to supply stockraising with feed -- high-quality feed.

For many years now there has been no reduction in meat and milk subsidies from state resources in your republic. The republic received 71,000 tonnes of milk and 860,000 tonnes of meat from state resources in 1986. Draw the appropriate conclusions from this and restructure your work in livestock raising more quickly. To use Shota Rustaveli's words, "If you do not act, there is no point in being as wise as Solomon."

Southern and subtropical crops constitute your chief contribution to all-union stocks. The development of the Kolkhida Depression is particularly important for boosting their production. According to available estimates, there are around 135,000 hectares which could be brought into agricultural circulation there. But the opening of these areas is proceeding very slowly. It took more than 50 years to drain 101,000 hectares, but 46,000 of them already need reconstruction. Given this attitude to opening up and utilizing land, the country can hardly expect any swift increase in the output of tea, citrus fruit, or other produce in this fertile region.

The Central Committee is familiar with the serious problems which have developed in Georgia's tea growing. You have to agree that the republic's leading organs must accept the chief responsibility for the present situation. Who, if not you, should have thought above all of the sector's long-term development and prepared the ground for the future? Instead of this, an increase in the volume of procurements in the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plan periods was achieved, as a rule, through gross leaves. As a result, today 45 percent (30,000 hectares) of the total area of the republic's tea plantations has depreciated, that is, it has had its day. At the same time, the targets for laying down new tea plantations were fulfilled by only 27 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The present state of affairs is creating difficulties for the country as a whole. After all, you essentially have the monopoly on Soviet tea production (94 percent). [paragraph continues]

The poor quality of Georgian tea forces us to blend it with almost 70 percent of all tea purchased abroad to maintain its consumer qualities. This cannot continue. Central organs are presently completing a review of suggestions for a way out of the prevailing situation. It is obvious the necessary solution will be found. It is important, however, that everyone involved in the future of Georgian tea in the republic itself should do everything necessary to restore the sector's fame and lead it to new and higher indicators, both quantitative and qualitative.

The increase of the gross output of agricultural production is closely linked with the development of citizens' individual subsidiary farms. This is a party line aimed at boosting the people's prosperity. The struggle for its implementation is a direct obligation of party organizations. At the same time, we cannot overlook fundamental aspects in this sphere. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as other public sector enterprises, have been, are, and will remain the basis of socialist economic management in the countryside. Let me repeat: This is a fundamental aspect, combining economics and politics.

In recent times, the public sector has clearly been the loser in economic competition with the individual sector in Georgia's agriculture. This can be seen in harvest yields, if nowhere else. Last year's harvest yield per hectare was higher on individual farms than in the public sector: by 23 percent in vegetables, by 14 percent in potatoes, by 150 percent in fruit, by 70 percent in grapes, and by 300 percent in citrus fruit. Furthermore, these proportions have not changed for many years, even though the state is investing more and more funds in the public sector. Fixed production assets for agricultural purposes increased by 36 percent in the republic during the 11th 5-Year Plan period alone. It would seem that some return should have been expected on that. But there has been no return. Instead, agricultural output has become more expensive and its prime costs have been rising. Only recently did you start to properly tackle the introduction of economic accountability [khozraschet], collective contracts, the checkbook system of monitoring, and intensive technologies on farms. Unless these modern forms of economic management are skillfully used, it is difficult to expect the necessary acceleration in the agrarian sector.

On the whole, Comrades, it is not a question of casting doubt on what is being done in the republic to develop agriculture. We are saying that serious problems have accumulated in this sector and that stagnation tendencies are developing. Urgent, vigorous measures have to be taken to overcome them. The Central Committee and government resolutions on improving the economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex and on urgent measures to increase labor productivity in agriculture offer broad favorable opportunities for this. Full use must be made of the force of these fundamentally important decisions.

A few comments on capital construction. This is another sector where the state of affairs cannot be considered satisfactory. The nonfulfillment of the state plan has become a routine matter for construction industry workers. There are systematic breaches of normative schedules for construction. The first phase of the agglomerate factory at the Rustavi metallurgical plant was under construction for 5 years against a 2-year normative. You have been building a 600-bed republic hospital in Tbilisi since 1978. The normative schedule allows 4 years. This is evidently a record for protracted construction work.

Social sphere projects in your republic are built slowly and poorly. More than R200 million in capital investment funds, in other words over two-thirds of the annual volume, have gone unassimilated in housing construction over the last 10 years. [paragraph continues]

There is extensive nonfulfillment at construction sites for health care, education, and cultural projects. There still has been no breakthrough in the mentality of leadership cadres regarding these questions. Monitoring by party organs has slackened, and there is a low level of work organization, discipline, and cadre responsibility. All this brought about the well-known instances of exaggerated and false reporting in capital construction. They were examined in the CPSU Central Committee. The measures taken by republic, party, soviet, and economic organs to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution will, we hope, put an end to the impermissible practice of deceiving the state.

At the same time, I would like to note that your exaggerated reporting came to light only 2 months after the CPSU Central Committee had examined the unsatisfactory work by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the Kirovograd Ukranian Communist Party Obkom, and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry on the eradication of false and exaggerated reporting. The resolution on this issue was addressed to all party organizations. I believe that, had its implementation been treated in a properly responsible fashion in Georgia, matters would not have gone as far as a report by the republic leadership to the CPSU Central Committee.

The improvement of the situation in capital construction is an urgent matter. It is necessary to halt the process of declining volumes of capital construction. Meanwhile, the plan was again unfulfilled in Georgia in terms of the results of this year's first 4 months and, furthermore, the volume of work was allowed to fall in comparison with last year's level. It is necessary to make more efficient use of the existing base of the republic's construction industry. At the same time, it is necessary to think of the future, of the renewal and development of this base. Great attention must be given to the introduction of the advanced experience accumulated in the country. Only 1 of the 22 trusts under the republic Ministry of Construction has been transferred to work under conditions of economic accountability [khozraschet] and collective contracts. This is hard to explain, especially bearing in mind the fact that the introduction of contracts was directly ordered by the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the No 18 "Mosoblselstroy" Trust headed by Comrade Travkin.

Under present conditions, the party attaches great importance to the implementation of an active social policy. The level achieved by the republic in supplying the population with housing, polyclinics, movie theaters, and clubs is higher than in the country as a whole. But the favorable average indicators conceal an evident lagging in social and cultural development in the countryside.

At the start of the current 5-year plan period, the availability of kindergartens and creches in your rural areas was about 26 percent of the normative, against 42 percent of the normative for the country as a whole. The situation is the same regarding availability of hospital beds. The situation is particularly complex in the republic's mountain regions, yet they contain 450 farms or one-third of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The neglect of the social sphere in mountain regions is an additional factor affecting the mass exodus of population from them. According to the available data, up to 30 percent of the population have left over the last 15 years. Furthermore, as you can appreciate, the first to leave are the young people, in other words the future of these regions. It must be borne in mind that it is easier to keep people in their traditional regions of residence than to bring them back later. In this context we have, unfortunately, the sad experience of the Non-Chernozem Zone and even some other regions in the country.

The Central Committee is aware that the republic organs are tackling this serious problem. We are prepared to render comprehensive assistance in its solution. But the main point is for you yourselves to act, to act decisively, consistently, and energetically. Generally speaking, without setting rural areas in opposition to cities, I would nevertheless like to stress that paramount attention must be given to social and cultural development. This would be correct in all respects.

The last few years have seen a deterioration in the correlation between the population's money incomes and expenditure. For example, the excess of income over expenditure was R134 million in 1975, R418 million in 1980, and R815 million in 1985. In other words, it has increased 500 percent over the past 10 years. This trend is persisting.

Meanwhile, consumer goods production is badly organized. Approximately 300 enterprises located on the republic's territory are still not involved in their production. The quality of goods give rise to many complaints, and so they are not in demand and gather dust in the trade network. Last year Georgia was firmly in first place in the country in terms of the volume of stocks held in excess of normative levels. Moreover, more than 50 percent of these stocks consists of either slow-moving or unmarketable goods, most of them produced by enterprises under the Georgian SSR Ministry of Light Industry. There are particularly significant reserves for increasing the volume of paid services to the population. What is needed here is a different approach, a different scale, and higher growth rates.

The disparity in the population's income and expenditure creates complex problems of an economic and social order. Throughout the last 5-year plan period Georgia was a republic with a high outflow of money. During the 5-year plan period as a whole it exceeded the planned outflow by more than 100 percent. The situation is not improving this year. The outflow in the first quarter was almost 500 percent in excess of plan. This situation attests to a low standard of economic work in the republic.

Increases in unsatisfied effective demand among the population produces a concentration of large sums of money in the population's hands and creates a breeding ground for dissatisfaction, abuses, and extraction of unearned incomes. It is, after all, a fact that prices at Tbilisi's kolkhoz markets exceeded state prices this spring by the following factors: over 5 for milk, over 6 for potatoes, over 7 for dry and green onions, over 12 for carrots, and 16 for beets. All this ultimately hurts the working class.

On the whole, the estimated profit made by speculators alone in your republic last year was almost R70 million. A similar situation prevails in consumer services. Last year, in other words before the Law on Individual Labor Activity was passed, individual citizens in Georgia paid -- according to the most conservative estimates -- approximately R80 million for various consumer services.

It must be profoundly realized in this context that the party line of developing individual labor activity has nothing to do with unbridled privately owned enterprise. Everything done in our country in this direction is being done in the interests of working people, of enhancing their prosperity, in the interests of strengthening socialism. Economic life under socialism, in all its forms, must be open to planning, monitoring, and regulation. For this reason the republic party, soviet, and economic organs must keep a firm grip on the levers of economic management. It is easier to lose that grip than to regain it later. This must be constantly kept in mind.

There is a close connection between the active social policy implemented by our party since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the uncompromising struggle against such serious social vices as drunkenness, alcoholism, and drug addiction. Its purpose lies in the preservation and strengthening of the physical and spiritual health of the people and the cleansing and renewal of the moral atmosphere in Soviet society. The task of overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism was essentially set by the CPSU Central Committee in its first major political resolution adopted after the April plenum.

During the past 2 years the problem of eradicating drunkenness and firmly establishing a sober way of life has been tackled comprehensively in practice. Centrally and at local level integrated measures of an organizational, educational, economic, administrative and legal, and medical nature have been implemented. The production and sales of alcoholic beverages have been sharply reduced. Georgia has set quite a good example to some other republics and oblasts in this regard. Last year you reduced the production of liquors and vodka by a factor of 2.5. This was replaced in the trade network, by more fresh fruit, juices, and nonalcoholic beverages. In the country as a whole, per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages from state resources has almost halved in 2 years.

It must be said bluntly that all this has created certain difficulties for the state budget. But society has obtained real gains in other, much more important areas.

The struggle to overcome drunkenness has turned into a mass movement for the affirmation of the sober way of life. The atmosphere of our entire life has improved and has become more pure. Discipline at work and in daily life has been noticeably reinforced. Losses of working time in industry and construction wre reduced by last year in comparison with 1984. Mortality rates, especially for people of working age, declined in the country for the first time in many years. I would also like to emphasize that the reduced budget contributions from the sale of alcoholic beverages has forced local party, soviet, and economic organs to tackle more energetically the questions of producing consumer goods and developing the network of paid services for the population.

The example of the Soviet state, which has purposefully embarked on reducing its financial opportunities [as published] in the interests of the working people and for the sake of improving the people's health, has attracted the world public's attention and has provided yet another confirmation of our socialist system's truly humanitarian nature.

Simultaneously, with the passage of time, considerable difficulties in the struggle against drunkenness have also come to the fore. In some places this work began to slacken, threatening to end up in the rut of short-lived campaigns and administration by decree characteristic of certain leaders at local level. In a number of regions the production of alcoholic beverages has increased this year. This has also happened in Georgia at the beginning of this year in comparison with the last quarter of last year. Drunkards have begun to reappear on the streets of our cities and villages. In some oblasts illicit distilling is spreading with the tacit complicity of relevant party, soviet, and economic organs. People are writing about all this to the CPSU Central Committee. Last year and over the first 4 months of the current year some 7,000 letters, many of them collective letters, have been received dealing with questions of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. They all contain the same demand -- not to retreat, not to allow the intensity of the struggle to subside, not to ignore instances of mere formal implementation of the party's instructions.

As you know, the Central Committee Politburo has examined progress in the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism and outlined measures to step up this work. The conclusion drawn by the Politburo from the experience of the past 2 years, that the set task of eradicating drunkenness from the life of our society is a realistic one, is of fundamental importance. At the same time it has been emphasized that so far it has not been possible to create a broad front of struggle against drunkenness everywhere and to focus the attention of all party and public organizations on these problems. The question now is posed as follows: Either we consolidate what we have achieved and then proceed with the affirmation of the sober way of life, or the habits and traditions harmful to society will gain the upper hand and everything will go back to square one. We only have one choice here: moving ahead with renewed energy. The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is just one aspect of the entire process of restructuring and we cannot, we have no right to slacken our efforts.

This problem may not be as acute for Georgia as it is for some other regions. Nonetheless, you have no reason to feel complacent, either. Last year more than 25,000 persons spent time in sobering-up stations in the republic, and official records list more than 17,000 alcoholics. There are numerous breaches of antialcohol legislation. You must also speed up the reorganization of winemaking industry enterprises and, without expanding grape production, you must expand the use of grapes for food purposes.

Drug addiction could turn into a great disaster for society unless we declare out-and-out war on it right now. The Central Committee is aware that this is not the first year that drug addiction problems have been at the focus of attention of organs in your republic. Nonetheless, the number of drug addicts has increased by 17 percent here over the past 2 years.

There are alarming trends also in the country as a whole. The number of registered drug addicts is rising. This can, of course, be explained to a certain extent by the stepped-up attention of law enforcement organs and health care institutions to drug addiction and related crimes, and by the more active detection of drug users.

The CPSU Central Committee has examined the state of the struggle to combat drug addiction in the country. After the April (1985) Plenum the decision was adopted to allow the press to discuss this topic, to make it known to the public. This step proved to be correct. In all strata of the population understanding has grown of the danger of drug use and the need to protect above all young people from this evil.

The CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the struggle against drug addiction is one of the important and pressing tasks of the work currently being implemented by the party with a view to improving the moral health of our society. The appropriate organs have been instructed to ensure the prompt detection and prosecution of individuals engaged in the manufacture and marketing of drugs and the introduction of citizens to the use of drugs, and also to resolutely block the illegal harvesting and transportation of narcotic substances. The local press must play a much greater role in explaining the harmful consequences of drug addiction. Your republic press, radio, cinema, and television have accumulated a certain amount of experience in purposeful coverage of this topic. This experience must be enriched, skillfully utilized, and shared with workers from other editorial offices and publishing houses in the country. The danger inherent in drug addiction is enormous, and it can be combated only in an all-out effort.

The accelerated development of industry, the construction industry, agriculture, and the social sphere of people's life, and the consolidation of Soviet society's political and moral foundations -- all these are the most important avenues for activity by party organizations, avenues along with the success of restructuring is being decided today.

Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee January Plenum this year emphasized that both in the past and at present there has not been one single fundamental question which could be resolved without taking into account the fact that we are living in a multinational country. On the eve of the 70th anniversary of Great October we are, with legitimate pride, taking stock of the tremendous achievements of our party's Leninist nationalities policy, which are unprecedented in history. However, as is known, contradictions are characteristic of any development and thus they are inevitable also in relations between nationalities. The party teaches that any problems arising here must be examined and resolved from class positions, neither exaggerating the role of the national factor nor ignoring it.

Georgia is one of the most multinational Soviet republics. Representatives of 97 nationalities and ethnic groups live and work here. The republic party organization has significant experience in the international education of people. We have repeatedly remarked on the fruits of its work now too, during our current visit to the republic. We have had the opportunity to meet people from various nationalities and to visit multinational collectives. Everywhere one felt the firm international bonds, the fraternal friendship, and comrades' respect for one another. In other words, they felt everything we perceive as the most valuable asset of the Soviet way of life.

At the same time, there are also a number of questions to which I would like to draw your attention. Practice has reliably confirmed that progress in relations between nationalities depends largely on the growth of the working class detachments of the various nationalities. This applies not only to Georgia, of course. Our country has union republics where the numerical strength of the working class, and especially its national structure, remain inadequate.

The numerical strength of Georgian SSR's working class has increased by a factor of 1.5 in the last 15 years. It now stands at 1.5 million persons. This is a great force. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that, as a whole, the proportion of workers in the total number of employed population in the republic remains low. Generally speaking, you must decisively enhance the prestige of working class vocations, primarily in the modern industrial sectors which are of long-term importance.

The evident predominance of specialists in the humanities in the republic is striking. Engineers represent just over 30 percent of your total number of specialists. So how do you intend to solve the questions of scientific and technical progress and industrial development? Furthermore, a systematic exchange of higher educational establishment graduates with other union republics is virtually nonexistent in your republic. Meanwhile this is a factor of inter-nation contacts between specialists which plays an important role in the deveopment of relations between nationalities. There ought to be an expansion of the republic's, and above all its young people's, participation in the development of the country's new regions, primarily Siberia and the Far East. It is mainly there that the country is building up its raw material and fuel and energy resources.

To put it briefly, it is not declamation but, to use V.I. Lenin's words, "enormous attentiveness to the interests of different nations" that should constantly be the main distinguishing feature of all our work on the working people's patriotic and international education.

One of the great achievements of Lenin's nationalities policy is the free development of national languages in our country with the simultaneous spread of Russian as a means -- voluntarily accepted by all Soviet peoples -- for contacts among nations. Newspapers in Georgia are published in six languages and journals in four; radio programs are broadcast in seven languages and television programs in three. The works of Georgian writers and poets, translated into Russian, have become the property of the whole people. In the last 5 years, 218 books by Georgian prose writers and poets were published in Russian, with a total print run of almost 14 million copies.

A great deal is being done in your republic to enhance the people's linguistic standards, to instill in them a love for both their mother tongue and the Russian language. This work must be continued and continued more persistently since, as we have been told, there are still many people in the republic who do not speak Russian fluently. But the standards of tuition in native languages must not drop, nor must there be any slackening of attention to their development. The purposeful development of national-Russian bilingualism has been and remains a key avenue for all our work in nationality relations.

There must be utmost improvement of the study and teaching of national languages and Russian in secondary and higher education. It is necessary to ensure the best possible proportion of Russian and national language schools on the basis of voluntary choice of the language of tuition by parents and students. All work on international and patriotic education must become much more systematic. It is important to intensify the formation of the people's historical memory and to familiarize them with the past from class, Marxist-Leninist positions. It is necessary to develop the standards of contacts between nations, awakening people's interest in the achievements of other fraternal peoples and respect for their history, progressive traditions, national feelings, and dignity. Our party has a tremendous store of experience in the leadership of nationality processes. This experience must be studied in depth, propagandized, and widely used.

This is all the more important since in present conditions our class enemies are secretly and overtly entertaining the hope of weakening the influence of the Marxist-Leninist ideology in our society under the impact of restructuring. To this end malicious interpretations are being suggested of the essence of the changes taking place in the Soviet economy, nationalist and religious ideas are being kindled by all means, and attempts are made to exploit the deepening of democracy and openness for spreading irresponsible demagoguery and views which are hostile to the interests of the working people.

It can be said with utmost confidence that all these calculations are totally baseless. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed, "we are not moving away from socialism, but are developing the potential of the socialist system through restructuring." In the process of restructuring we must strengthen Soviet people's ideological and political tempering, prevent ideological complacency in our work, and firmly protect the great spiritual values of socialism and communism from all sorts of attacks. The strengthening of Soviet people's fraternal international friendship and cohesion is one of the most important avenues in this work.

Comrades!

The growth of the CPSU's leading role and the strengthening of its ties with the masses is a key condition of the successful implementation of the 27th congress' political course. Our party's prestige was raised even higher following the Central Committee April Plenum, and people feel more powerfully drawn to join its ranks. On the whole, this is a law-governed process, a process that is favorable for our social life. At the same time, it demands that party organizations seriously step up the attention they give to the selection of replenishments for the party ranks. It is the duty of each primary party organization and every CPSU member to be concerned about the purity of the party ranks. It is necessary to preclude the infiltration of the CPSU ranks by casual people striving to join the party for careerist or time-serving reasons, people who are politically and morally immature.

In practice, however, deviations from Leninist norms still occur in the work of shaping the party ranks. The CPSU Central Committee recently examined the question "On Serious Shortcomings in the Tashkent Oblast Party Organization's Work on Admission to the Party and the Strengthening of Party Ranks." It was established that a policy of artificially boosting admissions to the party had been indiscriminately pursued by that party organization for a long time, despite a warning from the CPSU Central Committee. As a result of this, party organizations polluted their ranks with immature, unstable, and at times even alien elements. The sad consequences of this are well known.

At the same time, it also came to light that some other oblast party organizations were artificially boosting their ranks. People here and there had concluded that the Central Committee's demands on this issue had been relaxed, and they groundlessly made admission easier.

Conversations held in the last few days have shown that the ranks are still being artificially boosted in some of the republic's party organizations. This cannot be tolerated. We are talking not about arithmetic, but about a serious policy in which we have no right to make mistakes. The present and future of Lenin's party depend on those who are joining it today. This must be taken into account in all work on shaping the party ranks.

In our days, the most important criterion of whether someone is worthy of admission to the party ought to be his attitude to restructuring, to publicity, to criticism and self-criticism, and to the process of deepening democracy, and his practical participation in their implementation. We must ensure that, when someone becomes a party member now, he can proudly say for the rest of his life: "I joined the party in the year of restructuring."

The CPSU Central Committee also drew attention to the fact that many party committees have recently started again to bypass grassroot party links, mainly the primary party organizations, when reviewing the personal records of communists in leadership positions. This is in direct violation of the CPSU statute's demands. It is well known that the statute lays down that communists are responsible for their misdemeanors mainly to the primary party organization. Last year your republic party organization bypassed primary party organizations in the review of 29 percent of all personal records of communists in leadership positions. This practice must be curbed, and there must be no actions bypassing primary organizations. This will help to enhance communists' responsibility and develop their activeness in the struggle for observance of the party statute's demands.

In conclusion, I would like to dwell briefly on questions of work with cadres. Their structure is of decisive importance in determining the success of all work on restructuring.

As a result of much work done by the party and local party organizations, the country has put together a modern cadre corps. Quite a few new workers have been promoted to leadership positions at local and central level. Now it is very important to tackle the education and training of cadres. This has been somewhat neglected in the recent past. Replacement has become almost the sole method of work with cadres.

In work with cadres, one must learn patience, the ability to spend some time on people, to educate them, to turn them into genuine leaders, and to give them an opportunity to prove themselves. This is what will determine success in our work with cadres. Party committee personnel must give more attention to the instruction of leadership cadres and must meet them more often. It is necessary to spend more time on the spot, not to travel on junkets but to spend as much time with the collective as may be necessary to do the job and to give real assistance. In the course of these visits it is necessary to teach people and to learn from them.

It is necessary to qualititively improve the organization of cadres' political, professional, and economic education. The ongoing restructuring of the system of political and economic education offers broad opportunities in this direction.

The Central Committee believes that the elective appointment of cadres and openness in all work with cadres will make it possible to substantially consolidate cadre stability. Elective positions and regular reports from cadres to working people will give an opportunity to be more thorough in selecting people and to make fewer mistakes. It will make it possible to decisively squeeze out the practice of protectionism and selection of cadres according to family ties, personal loyalty, servility, and toadyism.

The party and the country are well aware of and approve the struggle against negative phenomena being waged by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party committees. This struggle is furthering the improvement of the moral and political atmosphere in the republic. But instances of bribery, protectionism, and unprincipled behavior are still recurring. This is why the struggle against serious shortcomings in work with cadres must be stepped up. You are guaranteed the CPSU Central Committee's support in this.

Our party is now on the threshold of an important event. The next CPSU Central Committee plenum will be held shortly. It will examine questions of qualitative restructuring of the economy's management, which are of key importance for the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Your party organization is famous in the country for its interesting initiatives in management. What I mean is mainly Abasha's experience and the creation of a territorial intersector production association in the city of Poti. Your initiatives made a tangible contribution to the elaboration of decisions to be adopted by the forthcoming plenum. The spirit of initiative, innovation, and original solutions must continue to be developed.

We are departing with the firm belief that your republic has at its disposal great reserves to accelerate the economic, social, and cultural development. I would like to express confidence that the republic party organization, a mature and authoritative organization with extensive political experience, will succeed in placing these reserves at the service of our people, at the service of socialism.

RSFSR PAPER SURVEYS COOPERATIVES' PROBLEMS

PM120911 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Jun 87 First Edition p 2

[Report by S. Yatsenko, S. Karkhanin, V. Ogurtsov, and P. Timofeyev: "Paper Fetters; Reportage from Operation: What is Preventing the Creation of Cooperatives"]

[Text] A month has elapsed since the Law on Individual Labor Activity came into force. Every week rayispolkom special commissions examine at their sessions statements from cooperatives and individuals. Every passing day sees an increase in the number of those anxious to put their abilities into repairing apartments and garden sheds, into transport services, the public catering area and so forth. What problems arise for these people and what is preventing them from making full use of their skills and abilities and desire to help their native city or village? Our correspondents from various cities of the RSFSR tell us about it.

Gorkiy: A trained eye saw in wood shavings, useless slabs, blocks, and gnarled planks lying about to no purpose decorated chopping boards, fretwork fencing, intricate fairy-tale creatures... Valeriy Martynov, an artist at the Forestry Administration, had made such things for his own home and given them to his friends and acquaintances. And when cooperatives began to be created in the city Martynov realized that his hobby could be useful to other people and bring in an income for his family. But he received no support in his own administration.

Within a little while V. Martynov and 10 more people who felt the same way, including artists, carpenters, and tailors, formed the "Stimul" cooperative for the production of consumer goods under the "Volgovyatglavsnab."

"We had no idea there would be so many obstacles on the path of creating the cooperative," V. Martynov shared his troubles. "For instance, while we resolved all our problems in registering the charter at the rayispolkom within 1 and 1/2 to 2 weeks, to this day the credit department does not know how to find its way round all the instructions which have come in. Or, to take another instance, we were given a loan of R4,500: R2,000 for raw material and the rest to acquire equipment. But what about repair? We ourselves found a basement of 260 square meters and we need a minimum of R10,000 to put it in order. But we have no right to use one kopek of the loan for this purpose. If the state gives us loans then we should be able to use the money as we see fit. But what autonomy is there here! Then, something which might seem trivial, we had to order a seal, but there is a waiting list stretching as far as... 1990. Yet from the legal viewpoint the cooperative has no right to set to work without a seal.

Scarcely had the creation of cooperatives been announced before there was not a day when people did not turn to the rayispolkom commissions for the examination and registration of charters with the most sensible proposals. They suggest producing decorative tiles with ornamental designs, parquet, bunches of birch twigs for use in baths, paint rollers, door handles, furniture fittings, and all kinds of household implements, and so forth. In brief, things which are in daily demand. And people were proposing to make all this from waste products. Nonetheless only a few organizations were registered in the city and even fewer have actually set to work.

Irkutsk Oblast. Over the telephone G. Kirillova, traffic supervisor at the motor transport enterprise, conscientiously enumerated the reasons for the shortage of vehicles: mail shipment, repair.... But it remained a fact that at this hour there was not a single taxi on the streets of Zima City.

On the other hand Volgas, Zhigulis, and Nivas with private number plates and "KT" [abbreviation for "cooperative taxi"] stickers on their windshields were tirelessly scurrying between the railway station and the motor transport station and round the residential districts and suburban settlements.

"Right now we have eight of our vehicles in operation. In the evening there will be 15. That is what is scheduled," A. Bereznikov, the cooperative chairman, explained. "We work until 0300."

"Cooperative taxis" appeared in the city 2 months ago. There are tens of thousands of inhabitants in Zima and nearby is the rapidly growing Sayansk and several villages. Previously "moonlighting" used to flourish here: Shameless automobile owners would fleece for all they were worth passengers who had no choice.

Of course, there are still relapses into easy profit-making. You cannot eradicate them immediately. At a general meeting the cooperative team recently expelled three drivers -- for rudeness to passengers and extortion.

Long-distance drivers, railroad workers, and chemical plant operators work in the team -- their work schedule at their main production facility enables them to "accumulate" days off or compensatory leave. They now employ their free time in the cooperative.

"As far as wages are concerned," timber truck driver N. Pershin says, "I work 70 hours a month in the cooperative team. when I have paid for repairs and gasoline and paid my dues I am left with R180."

A new business has new problems. The main one is technical servicing. Understandably: The more a vehicle travels the more frequently it needs repair. But the unenterprising automobile servicing sometimes puts off a half-hour operation for a month. There is a way out -- creating a special stock of spare parts for the cooperatives.

One more difficulty -- who does not try to order the cooperative members about! When the city consumer services administration sent the cooperative the forms for their accounts documents, they clutched their heads. A whole staff of economists and accountants was needed to fill them in.

Old customs and restrictions are clinging to a living matter like mussels cling to a ship. On the basis of the "KT" team the cooperatives in Zima are finding their feet with great difficulty. They are now prepared to render the city dwellers several more types of services -- from furniture manufacturing to the plowing of kitchen gardens.

...As we left the city we visited the motor transport station once more. Before our eyes within just a few minutes N. Pershin, having taken on his next passenger, set his Zhiguli in motion. But not far away, next to a Moskvich with its checkered band, animated haggling was under way between a taxi driver and some passengers. In the end the people left. And the Moskvich remained.

Rostov-na-Donu. "We are now carrying out reregistration," V. Baburin, director of the city finance department, told our correspondent. "By the beginning of May we had over 600 'handicraft workers.' So far only 500 have renewed their documents."

At its sessions the gorispolkom commission does not forget to ask about proposed sources of raw and semifinished materials. After all it is no secret that frequently it is the notorious "pilferer" who takes on the supply of cooperatives and "individual workers."

Recently a shoemaker was asked where he had gotten so many leather cuttings and molded soles. "On the garbage heap!" he laughed in response, although he had obviously bought them at the footwear factory. There are businesses like the shoemaker's which cannot exist on secondary resources alone. And there is no chrome leather, no soles, in the retail trade. It would probably be sensible to organize their supply on an honest basis.

"Of the city's 25 cooperatives 11 have chosen consumer services as their specialty," V. Petrenko, deputy chief of the oblast consumer services administration says. "They include construction and carpentry work, sewing fashionable clothing, designing services, and a whole complex of social services like a dating service, organizing home receptions, and the delegated services of which elderly people are in such need. All the cooperatives are living through their period of establishment but perhaps the 'Modern' is finding its feet more confidently than the others."

The cooperative members asked the municipal workers for the stone carcass of a burnt out two-story building. And since they have chosen the repair of apartments as their specialty they are having to show their skill from the outset in their own home.

"We have agreed somehow on the rental of machinery and equipment with the oblast consumer services administration, but as for materials..." A. Vaysman, the cooperative's chairman, an engineer by education, presents the application with which he went in vain to the territorial main supply administration. "What we have asked for can be taken from any construction site for a three-ruble 'gratuity' but cannot be obtained honestly, for money earned by the sweat of our brows..."

Of course, for a firm like the "Sevkavkazsnab" an order from a tiny cooperative is just a nuisance. But someone, if only at the gorispolkom or oblast consumer services administration, could collect all these material and technical orders, list and group requests, and act as the official client! The enthusiasm which can do something useful and necessary for us all should not sink into organizational sand.

Our Commentary [subhead]

We visited just three cities. Of course, a brief survey cannot raise all questions connected with cooperatives. According to the figures of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by early May there were 142 cooperatives working in the RSFSR but by the end of the year there will be at least 3,000. That is what the RSFSR Gosplan believes.

But how things proceed depends wholly on the local authorities. A paradoxical situation has now taken shape: Verbally all rights and responsibility for organizing cooperatives and registering individual licenses have been transferred to the rayispolkoms. In actual fact mountains of instructions and agreements and sometimes directly contradictory documents are continuing to come in locally and the ispolkom has to take each one into account.

On learning that they can earn money in a cooperative but that in addition they must be organizers and creative executives, many people have turned out to be unprepared for the new business. Control over their financial activity does not suit others, they would like complete independence. [paragraph continues]

It seems to others that everything will appear at the wave of a magic wand, the state will give them beautifully equipped premises and funds and all that will be required from them will be ideas. Obviously we must also be ready for a number of cooperatives to show cracks, to disintegrate when they have only just been formed. And here it is very important to support people. Enterprises, ispolkoms' commissions, and other state institutions must help the new formations find their place in our society's socioeconomic structure.

There is probably no need to militate for greater freedom for cooperatives and "individuals." Strict control, above all financial control, over their activity is needed. It is naive to suppose that only people of crystal-clear honesty will rush into the new sphere.

But we must get rid of petty tutelage of cooperative workers. Perhaps it is also worth thinking about publishing a kind of anthology of standard documents regulating cooperative and individual labor activity. It should provide both for typical examples and for unexpected, original proposals with which people came to rayispolkoms. Perhaps there is some sense in making this anthology a kind of periodical publication, at least to start with, when life is making amendments to a new matter every day. Otherwise, without precise regulations and a clear understanding of what can and cannot be done, the rayispolkoms and with them those who have decided to obtain additional wages and to help their city or villages will indeed be lashed by a whirlwind of papers -- and the matter will wither at the root.

PLANT ATTEMPTS TO EVADE STATE ACCEPTANCE

PM160913 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jun 87 First Edition p 1

[Article by S. Nagayev: "Suit Against Slipshod Workers. Playing Hide and Seek With State Acceptance"]

[Text] Moscow -- If an enterprise comes in to the field of view of the state acceptance system, its situation changes in a very well defined sequence. First it sharply deteriorates, then it gradually begins to improve.

At the Kuntsevo Platinum Needle Plant, which supplies the light and chemical industries with particularly precise instruments, in January state inspectors accepted only one-third of the manufactured goods. In February half the output was accepted. And in March more than 80 percent was accepted. And accepted at the first presentation, which had not been the case before... It only remained to write about experience of the struggle for quality.

"Not so fast," warned A. Fursov, the leader of the plant's state acceptance service, "not much of this is due to our efforts. The proportion of output accepted at the first presentation is growing only partly because of a real improvement in the quality of the articles."

The plant's leadership, with the consent of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, constantly gets the State Committee for Standards to make changes in technical documentation permitting it, even if only temporarily, to manufacture defective goods in the guise of high quality ones. [paragraph continues]

Thus since the beginning of the year more than 40 changes have been made to the technical normative documentation according to which the association's output is produced. Of course, the State Committee for Standards legitimizes these deviations from the norm only provided that measures aimed at really improving quality are implemented by a specified date. But the dates pass and the deviations remain. Sometimes almost one-half the manufactured goods have insurmountable defects. Components made of precious metals go to be melted down.

Other more striking facts indicate that the enterprise's leadership has adopted a course not so much of solving technical problems as of sidestepping them by means of paper tricks. The plant used to have a shop No 6. But recently it disappeared. Do not think that it collapsed out of old age. The equipment is working now just as before. Only now it has a different name; Balabanov Needle Production Unit. Why change the name? Let us explain.

Once it came into its own at the plant, the state acceptance system began to probe the most neglected sections of the plant. The turn came of the shop No 6, which produces needles for the textile industry and differs from the other shops only in that it is located outside Moscow. A tested batch of needles was of such low quality that the plant was forbidden to manufacture the type of product in question for a specified time.

But soon a paper landed on the desk of the state acceptance service leader announcing that henceforth goods manufactured in Balabanov would not be subject to inspection. According to an order relating to the "Mostochlegmash" Association, what is operating there is not shop No 6 but an independent needle production unit with its own current account at the Gosbank. Why did such independence become necessary? The quite frank, even brazen answer lies in the order: "In view of the introduction of state acceptance of output at the Kuntsevo Platinum Needle Plant..."

Now a new general director -- A. Belov -- is heading the enterprise. It must be noted that he firmly adheres to accepted tradition: Don't lock horns with the state acceptance system, sidestep it. Soon the "independent" production unit was given the task of manufacturing another three types of needles which were inevitably threatened with rejection as defective. But the next maneuver ended in failure. Having obtained the customer's official consent, the plant sent ordinary series output in the guise of experimental output. It is possible that this ruse would have passed unnoticed had it not been for the vigilance of the state acceptance service at the customer -- "Mostrikotazhmash." It stopped the defective goods at the entry inspection. A. Belov, general director of the supplier enterprise, and M. Danchenko, his deputy for quality control, were fined -- R100 each.

The above episode is interesting not only in that it once again illustrates the frivolous attitude to quality. It clearly indicates to what degree the customers of the Kuntsevskiy Platinum Needle Plant depend on its deliveries. Several, as we can see, are ready to accept even obviously defective products for nobody else makes the items. The plant is the only one in the country which can provide them with the necessary components. It is clear, however, that only one thing can follow from this: The plant's approach to quality must be all the stricter.

GAVRITCHKIN STRESSES NEED TO CONTROL WEEDS, PESTS

PM161521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 1

["Agricultural Review" by V. Gavrichkin: "The Tended Field Will Repay Concern"]

[Excerpts] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by 8 June the first cut of grasses had been carried out on 4.4 million hectares of meadows and feed fields. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have procured 2.1 million tonnes of hay, 4.6 million tonnes of haylage, and 185,000 tonnes of vitamin grass meal. [passage omitted]

Because of the long, cold spring there have been delays in sowing almost everywhere. But even in the Altay, for example, and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan — in short, where sowing seemed to have been completed on time — in the pursuit of deadlines it was not always possible to destroy weeds by presowing cultivation. Consequently, this is having to be done now. Agronomists know how: by harrowing before the shoots appear and again after they appear and by interrow cultivation of row crops. And, of course, we cannot do without chemical weeding (incidentally, sufficient herbicides have been laid in this year).

Of course, you cannot change the weather. But farmers are quite capable of "packing" vegetation times and creating good conditions for the growth of grain crops, row crops, vegetables, and potatoes by tilling, forming the necessary crop density, hoeing between rows, weeding, and top dressing.

It is no less important to protect crops from diseases and agricultural pests. For observation posts and plant protection services have only to overlook something or display sluggishness, particularly in intensive fields, and you will lose the harvest in a twinkling, as the saying goes. Particularly as the weather was conducive to the emergence of diseases and pests in late May and early June. A dangerous situation.

How do matters stand with the tilling and care of crops?

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee provided these figures: Normal plant density has been established on 2.5 out of 3.4 million hectares of beet plantations. Tilling of crops against weeds, pests, and diseases has been carried out on 37 million hectares, including chemical weeding on almost 17 million hectares, and prophylactic tilling of crops against diseases on 4.5 million hectares.

In the Ukraine, for example, 3.5 million hectares of crops have already been tilled. Dnepropetrovsk Oblast farms and kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the forest-steppe part of the republic were the first to cope with this work. Many farms there have begun repeat spraying of crops by organizing two-shift working.

But let such news not lull us. Approximately half the winter wheat sowings still remain untilled in Caporozhye, Crimean, and Nikolayev Oblasts. [passage omitted]

There are frequent interruptions in the supply of chemicals and fertilizers to farms in some rayons of Krasnodar Kray. But does this happen only in the Kuban? It seems that "Agropromkhimiya" (in the recent past it was Selkhozkhimiya) has changed only its name, not its work style, and has not become the farmers' reliable partner.

For example, in order to ensure itself against kolkhoz and sovkhoz sanctions for undersupplying mineral fertilizers and chemicals, the RSFSR agrochemical service still does not convey the full range of annual stocks to them. Thus, the farm agronomist will get what he is given, and he will only know this after he has gotten it. Such lack of planning and irresponsibility do not benefit the cause. Judge for yourselves: the average grain yield for the RSFSR in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, for example, was 13.5 quintals per hectare, and in the last 5-year plan 13.9 quintals. But during the same time the application of mineral fertilizers per hectare of crops increased almost 250 percent -- from 28 to 97 kg. [passage omitted]

JANUARY-MAY STOCKRAISING FIGURES REPORTED

PM171131 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, Jun 87 (Signed to Press 11 Jun 87) p 11

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Test] The editorial office has received USSR Central Statistical Administration figures for the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-May 1987.

The country's farms have completed the transfer of livestock to summer husbandry conditions. Now it is important to organize work in such a fashion as to ensure the highest possible livestock productivity in this favorable period.

So, what were the results of stock unit output production on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-May this year?

I. Production of Livestock Products [subhead]

Indicators	Jan-May 1987	Jan-May 1987 as Percentage of Jan-May 1986
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand tonnes	8,398	108
of which:		
cattle	5,024	110
pigs	2,140	107
sheep and goats	152	93
poultry	1,082	103
Gross milk yield thousand tonnes	31,493	103
Average milk yield per cow, kg	1,060	103
Hen eggs, millions	24,979	103
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	94	100

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 613,000 tonnes in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in all union republics except Estonia, where meat production was 2 percent below the level of the corresponding period last year.

The greatest increase in meat production in the RSFSR was achieved by farms in Murmansk, Ryazan, Voronezh, Volgograd, Saratov, Ulyanovsk, and Magadan Oblasts, the Kabardino-Balkar and North Osetian ASSR's, and Stavropol and Altay Krays. Meat production declined on farms in Pskov, Ivanovo, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts and in the Kalmyk ASSR.

The gross milk yield in January-May 1987 was 813,000 tonnes more than in January-May last year. An increase in milk production was secured by stock unit workers in many union republics except the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, and Tajikistan.

The greatest increase in milk production in the RSFSR was achieved by farms in Arkhangelsk, Kirov, and Kemerovo Oblasts, the Tatar and Udmurt ASSR's, and Stavropol and Maritime Krays. Milk production declined on farms in Pskov, Kursk, Volgograd, Rostov, Kurgan, and Tyumen Oblasts and the Kalmyk ASSR.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-May 1987 increased by 673 million compared with the same period last year.

Egg production declined on farms in Georgia, Latvia, and Estonia.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products On All Categories of Farms [subhead]

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased During Jan-May 1987	Jan-May 1987 as Percentage of Jan-May 1986
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand tonnes	8,682	110
Milk, thousand tonnes	27,749	105
Eggs, millions	23,806	102

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state in the country in January-May 1987 increased by 808,000 tonnes in comparison with the same period last year. There was a decline in sales of livestock and poultry by farms in Armenia and Estonia.

Livestock and poultry purchases declined on farms in the Yakut and Kalmyk ASSR's, in Sverdlovsk Oblast, and in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR. Livestock and poultry purchases increased considerably on farms in Volgograd, Voronezh, Saratov, Ulyanovsk and Orenburg Oblasts, the Bashkir ASSR, Stavropol Kray, and elsewhere.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 1,215,000 tonnes during January-May 1987. Farms in all union republics except Tajikistan increased milk sales to the state.

Milk purchases increased considerably on farms in Kirov and Ivanovo Oblasts and the Udmurt ASSR. Milk sales in the RSFSR declined on farms in Tyumen, Kurgan, Rostov, Volgograd, Kursk, and a number of other oblasts.

Egg sales to the state in January-May 1987 increased by 423 million in comparison with the same period last year.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic [subhead]

Union republic	Jan-May 1987 as Percentage of Jan-May 1986					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	108	103	103	100	105	102
RSFSR	109	104	103	112	105	103
of which the Non-Chernozem Zone	105	105	102	107	108	103
Ukrainian SSR	105	99	100.8	110	100.4	97
Belorussian SSR	112	107	104	112	113	103
Uzbek SSR	105	109	109	106	109	108
Kazakh SSR	116	101	104	116	105	105
Georgian SSR	101	103	98	102	106	100.8
Azerbaijan SSR	106	99.8	109	105	103	107
Lithuanian SSR	103	101	108	102	104	109
Moldavian SSR	104	99	106	102	103	107
Latvian SSR	103	101	99.5	104	104	102
Kirghiz SSR	116	106	106	126	105	104
Tajik SSR	107	99.1	112	106	99.0	110
Armenian SSR	100.8	100.3	108	98	102	110
Turkmen SSR	101	102	110	103	103	106
Estonian SSR	98	103	99	99.4	107	99.1

IV. Livestock Numbers [subhead]

As of 1 June 1987 there were 99.2 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, 356,000 head less than in the corresponding period last year. There were 29.1 million cows (a decline of 300,000). The pig population reached 58.6 million (a fall of 863,000). Sheep and goats numbered 145.6 million (a decline of 890,000). The number of poultry stood at 809.6 million (an increase of 10.5 million).

EIGHT COSMOS SATELLITES LAUNCHED 16 JUNE

LD170814 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- On Tuesday, June 16, the Soviet Union launched the satellite Cosmos-1852, Cosmos-1853, Cosmos-1854, Cosmos-1855, Cosmos-1856, Cosmos-1857, Cosmos-1858 and Cosmos-1859 to continue space studies. They were put in orbit by a single booster rocket. The orbits of all the eight sputniks are close to the projected ones; initial period of revolution -- 115 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 1507 kilometres, minimum distance -- 1440 kilometres, inclination of orbit -- 74 degrees. The equipment on board the sputniks is functioning normally.

ICEBREAKER 'SIBIR' REACHES BARENTS SEA

LD171829 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Barents Sea, Sibir Atomic Ice-breaker June 17 TASS -- Special TASS correspondent reports:

The Soviet atomic-powered ice-breaker Sibir which is concluding a unique run over the Central Arctic Basin and seas of the Soviet sector of the Arctic left behind the last ice floes today and reached clear water of the Barents Sea. The ice-breaker is bound for the port of its registry, Murmansk, from which it set out 40 days ago with an expedition on board.

During the run the ice-breaker covered 4,900 miles in remote and hard of access ice-bound areas, many of which have so far been regarded as inaccessible for active navigation in this time of the year. The drifting scientific station "North Pole-27" was evacuated. The geographic point of the North Pole was reached and the drifting station "North Pole-29" was set up in the Laptev Sea. A vast program of comprehensive research on all areas of science on the nature of Arctic countries -- from the geological structure of the ocean bed to the upper layers of the atmosphere on the boundaries with outer space has been completed on schedule.